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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 145 No. 5 | Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers | January 31, 1944

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Beautiful...but Deadly

EXPLORERS will tell you that the greatest dangers in jungles are not poisonous snakes or vicious beasts, but insects. Mosquitoes that carry malaria, and other winged carriers of dangerous diseases are eternal enemies of man.

Yet American fighting men must enter jungles and other insect-ridden spots of the earth and live in them. But these men do not go unprotected. They have new weapons in the fight against insect-borne disease. One is an insect repellent, more powerful than any known before, developed to make insects keep their distance from human prey.

This product is the result of a cooperative research program by CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION and NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC., another Unit of UCC, in which more than 600 chemical compounds — many of them unknown before—were synthesized and tested.

Other forms of protection are anti-malarial substances . . . superior to natural quinine in some ways . . . now being made from synthetic organic chemicals. Several of these chemical raw materials are among the 160 developed and made commercially available by CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION.

Now that sources of quinine, used in combating malaria, are practically all in enemy hands, these developments are of particular importance. Together with the accomplishments of other organizations, they will help reduce the incidence of malaria and other insect-borne tropical diseases . . . and thus aid in keeping American fighters healthy and effective.

Such research has contributed to advances in science which have helped bring better health to millions. Greatly intensified by the needs of today, it promises much for the future.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 5 | January 31, 1944 | Volume 145

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Insecticides Coloring Bill Revisions Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

The bill of the Department of Agriculture amending the insecticide act of 1910 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require the coloring of white powder insecticides and fungicides has been revised by the department to meet some of the objections expressed at hearings last month before the committee on commerce of the senate.

The modified measure is now under consideration by a subcommittee of the full committee, but as yet there is no indication from chairman W. Lee O'Daniel, of Texas, as to what action will be taken on it.

Under the revised draft, as under the original bill S. 897, white powder insecticides and fungicides are exempt from the coloring requirement where

—Continued on page 35

Ammonia Nitrate Basing Point Price System Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The price of ordnance-produced ammonium nitrate to be distributed by Associated Cooperatives, Inc., acting as agent for Commodity Credit Corporation in the handling of this material, has been fixed at $50 a ton, f.o.b. nearest production point, to fertilizer manufacturers and mixers for February and March under arrangements completed this week by the CCC, officials stated January 27.

The new pricing arrangement replaces that which has been in effect since November 1 when the Tennessee Valley Authority took over the handling of distribution of the material. The price under the TVA program, which expires with the close of this

—Continued on page 62

Phosphorus Shortage Laid to WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board and the War Department was charged by the Tennessee Valley Authority with making a "grave error" in judgment of the probable need for phosphorus in the war program with the result that a "serious shortage" has developed in supplies of the material that is now attempted to be remedied by "makeshift methods," it was disclosed in hearings on the 1945 fiscal year appropriations for TVA made public January 26 by the house appropriations committee.

David Lilllenthal, chairman of the TVA, told the committee that in June, 1942, he urged upon the War Production Board that it grant priority assistance for construction of a $6,500,000 plant for production of elemental phosphorus at Chickasaw, Ala., warn-

—Continued on page 62

Chemical Patents, Other Data Vested by APC

Vesting orders of the Alien Property Custodian published in *Federal Register* for January 21 include interests of the following foreign chemical concerns:—Comptoir des Textiles Artificials, Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheideanstalt, Dr. Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft fur Elektrochemische Industrie, Holzverkohlungs Industrie, I.G. Farbenindustrie, Kalle & Co., La Cellophane, Societe Industrielle du Titane, Societe des Produits Chimiques Terres Paris, Societe Rhodiaceta, Societe des Usines Chemiques, Rhone Polenc, Titan Company, Titangesellschaft.

The interests involved cover a wide variety of materials in inventions, patent applications and other disclosures, agreements, and other categories.

—Continued on page 45

Chlorine Institute Re-Elects Jacobs

The Chlorine Institute re-elected S. W. Jacobs, of the Niagara Alkali Company, as president, at the annual meeting held in the Chemists' Club,

S. W. Jacobs

this city, January 26. The following directors were elected for two years:—

George M. Dunning, of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; F. W. Fraley, jr., of the Diamond Alkali Company; R. W. Hooker, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company; S. W. Jacobs, of the Niagara Alkali Company, and E. C. Speiden, of the Isco Chemical Division of Innis, Speiden & Co.

The holdover directors are:—

Thomas Coyle, of the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; W. I. Galliher, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Louis Neuberg, of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation; E. E. Routh, of The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.; B. P. Steele of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and Eli Winkler, of the Southern Alkali Corporation.

FWDA Road Ahead Conference Feb. 7-8

The third "Road Ahead Conference" sponsored by the Federal Wholesale Druggist Association will be held in the Hotel Biltmore, this city, February 7 and 8. H. W. Prentis, jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., will discuss "Postwar Challenge to American Business" at the luncheon February 7. An informal dinner will be held Monday evening. The program for the meeting follows: —

Monday, February 7

Afternoon Session

"A Manufacturer Looks at Trends," Brigadier General Robert W. Johnson, Johnson & Johnson.

"A Woman Looks at Merchandising Trends," Miss Esther Lyman, merchandising editor, "Harper's Bazaar."

"A Retailer Looks at the Road Ahead," Paul Bissette, Bissette Drug Stores, Wilson, N. C.

"The Signposts of the Bernays Survey," E. W. Bobst, assistant to president, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

Tuesday, February 8

Morning Session

"Manpower, Dr. Collis Stocking, of the War Manpower Commission.

"What's Ahead for Distribution?" Don G. Mitchell, vice-president in charge of sales, of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"Distribution of Health Supplies to the Civilian," Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, Chief, Medical and Health Supplies Branch, Office of Civilian Requirements, War Production Board.

"Piercing the Fog," Dan Rennick, editor of "Drug Trade News."

"A Wholesaler Looks at Drug Merchandising," W. J. Pierce, merchandising director, Northwestern Drug Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Alcohol Supply Situation Reviewed by WPB Chairman

OPD Washington Bureau

Drug manufacturers and other important users of alcohol seeking additional supplies to meet increased demands for their products have been informed by the War Production Board that there is no possibility of allotments being increased this year. If anything it may even be necessary to make further cuts in allocations to assure sufficient supplies being available for the synthetic rubber program.

Because of renewed demands that the beverage distillers be granted a "holiday" to replenish their diminishing stocks of liquor, and the difficulties encountered in getting control of the Cuban blackstrap molasses supply for conversion into alcohol, the WPB made a special effort to get to the bottom of the supply situation this week.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson summed up the situation following the board's investigation, in a statement January 26, as follows:—

Government stocks of industrial alcohol have dropped from a peak of 138,000,000 gallons as of last July to approximately 80,000,000 gallons at the end of 1943, and will drop further to 41,000,000 at the end of 1944. Since about 30,000,000 gallons are regarded as the minimum necessary "working inventory" at synthetic rubber plants, arsenals, powder plants and tankport terminals for lend-lease shipment, present reserves cannot safely be allowed to decline much further.

The following table shows the situation as to requirements, supplies and stocks, in millions of gallons of 190 proof alcohol:—

	190 proof—gallons—		
	1942	1943	*1944
Requirements ..	226,000,000	433,000,000	632,000,000
Supplies ..	298,000,000	451,000,000	593,000,000
Government stocks at end of yr.	64,000,000	80,000,000	41,000,000

To meet the goals in 1944 will require full usage of all facilities for industrial alcohol production, including beverage alcohol plants.

* Estimated.

Under a special grant of the War Production Board last month pro-

—Continued on page 50

Phila. Drug Exchange Headed by Rosenberger

A year filled with the customary activities, especially in the field of legislation, was reviewed by President Ray

J. Mervin Rosenberger
New P.D.E. President

G. Anderson at the eighty-third annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, January 25. The work of the organization had been gratifyingly resultful in respect of its legislative aims.

The membership of the exchange was increased by twelve during the year, to a total of 117. Its financial

—Continued on page 51

Soap, Glycerin Ass'n Re-Elects E. H. Little

A large postwar market for glycerin was predicted by E. H. Little, president of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, who was re-elected president of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers Association, at the annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, January 21. Many applications of this product developed during the war, Mr. Little said, will continue in peacetime, and, he added, expanded research on new uses will go along with increased production.

Dr. C. W. Lenth, chief of the Soap and Glycerin Division of the Food Distribution Administration, praised the industry for its efficient distribution of soap under war conditions. In order to insure the supply of glycerin for war needs, he advised, that it is probable that present limitations on civilian uses will continue for some time.

Leon Falk, head of the oils and fats section of FDA, predicted an increase in the stockpile of fats and oils during the first quarter of this year, and said that agriculture has done a good job in making up stocks of these essential supplies.

—Continued on page 45

T.G.A. Discusses Cosmetic Research

Technical developments in the production of cosmetic products were discussed at a meeting of the scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association held in the Waldorf-Astoria, January 26. H. D. Goulden is chairman of the section.

An abstract of a paper on "Bromo Acid Solvents," by J. H. Hall, of the Pond's Extract Company, follows:—

The solubility of bromo acid (D and C red No. 21) has been studied from the standpoint of finding a good solvent suitable for use in lipsticks. Aliphatic compounds were found to be poorer solvents than benzene compounds. Unsaturated compounds, ethers, alcohols, aldehydes and ketones were also good solvents. Ethers of six to nine carbon atoms were

—Continued on page 58

Botanical Drugs Project In Central America Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Central American producers of botanical drugs are being urged by the Pan American Union to abandon their present tendencies of looking upon the heavy demand for drugs purely as an emergency development and to plan production as a long range program that will make Central America a leading source of drug supplies in the postwar era for the Western Hemisphere.

In a report on production of strategic raw materials in this era in which review is given to developments in a number of drug plants, the Pan American Union concludes that since hand labor is the most important requisite for drug cultivation and Central America is adequately equipped to supply this need, thought now should be given to "the integration of agriculture in this region so that the ex-

—Continued on page 55

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 28, 1944	Jan. 21, 1944	Jan. 29, 1943
138.6	138.6	136.0

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Further reduction of the price of quicksilver was the predominating influence last week in the markets for chemicals and related materials. It reached far enough to effect reductions on the chemical derivatives and galenical preparations of the metal. Its effects on the general price level were, however, minimized by a higher average for essential oils.

Prices were advanced on olibanum, California orange, Paraguayan petitgrain, pimentoleaf, and sassafras oils, Illinois and Indiana fermentation butyl alcohol and acetate, dandelion root, Persian cumin, Jamaica ginger, bushy oregano, Portuguese laurel leaves (for the third consecutive week), alphapinene, dark and medium gum rosins, and gum turpentine.

Prices were reduced on quicksilver, hard and soft mercurials (including colors), imported casein, domestic pennyroyal oil, Spanish rosemary and sage oils, gum arabic sorts, matricaria, Spanish licorice and thyme, dewhiskered caraway, hempseed, and Portuguese paprika.

Casein Imports Aided By Argentina Axis Break

OPD Washington Bureau

Argentina's diplomatic break with the Axis this week was reported by government officials to have cleared up somewhat the economic picture that has been clouded for months in our trade relations with that country. But, they added, there is no decision as yet on the proposed Anglo-American commission to purchase Argentine stocks of casein.

Officials were hesitant to make any predictions as to when such a program might be consumated, indicating January 27 that for the present at least the government would continue to maintain a wachtful attitude on developments while at the same time lending a helpful hand in bringing Argentina in the fold of the United Nations camp.

The proposal that the United States and Great Britain jointly enter into a

—*Continued on page 35*

Goodrich Polyvinyl Resins Called 'Geon'

The chemical division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio has chosen the name, "Geon," for a group of polyvinyl resins which it has developed and is now offering to industrial users.

Bids Wanted

Drug and Chemicals:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 276, opening February 4.

Fertilizer, Unmixed:—50 tons, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, St. Cloud, Minn.; invitation 44-157, opening February 1.

Paints:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; invitation 44-81, opening February 1.

Paint:—2,100 pounds, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, United States Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.; invitation 31-1597, opening January 31.

Soap:—Chief Clerk, National Training School for Boys, Washington (18); invitation 83-914, opening February 3.

Soap Chips:—33,660 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 82-S, opening February 15.

Soap, Laundry:—100,560 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 82-S, opening February 15.

Soap, Laundry:—206,200 of powder, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 82-S, opening February 15.

Soap, Toilet:—88,339 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 82-S, opening February 15.

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Vitamin A Quotas For 1944 Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Vitamin A allocations for 1944 were announced January 28 by the War Food Administration. Civilians will receive 88,000,000,000,000 U.S.P. units out of about 139,000,000,000,000, or slightly more than 63 percent of the total 1944 allocation, which is about the same quantity that was available for civilians in 1943.

Military and other war services will receive about 5,000,000,000,000 U.S.P. units, or about 4 percent of the total, and the remainder about 46,000,000,000,000 units, or 33 percent of the allocable supplies, will go to exports and to a contingency reserve for emergency war purposes.

About 40,000,000,000,000 units of the civilian allocation will go into pharmaceutical preparations; 8,000,000,000,000 units to food enrichment, and the rest to enrichment of feeds.

Lead, Zinc Pigments Sales Reported for 1943

OPD Washington Bureau

Lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts showed varied sales trends in 1943 according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Mines. Some lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts sold by domestic manufacturers in the United States, 1941-43, in short tons:—

	—Short tons— 1943	1942
Basic lead sulphate* or sublimed lead—		
White	4,700	7,229
Blue	900	1,181
Red lead	52,000	48,369
Orange mineral	80	128
Litharge	112,500	91,513
White lead—		
Dry	38,900	35,865
In oil†	36,800	47,774
Zinc oxide	142,600	99,677
Leaded zinc oxide	43,500	48,128
Lithopone	134,800	137,320
Zinc chloride, 50° B.	55,300	52,374
Zinc sulphate	15,300	14,331

* Exclusive of basic lead sulphate used for the manufacture of leaded zinc oxide which is included in tonnages shown for that pigment.

† Weight of white lead only.

Pyrogallic Acid Raised To 21s. in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1944

Prices on pyrogallic acid crystals have been advanced to 21s per pound, basis of one hundredweight lots.

Compressed Gas Ass'n Elects Coyle President

Thomas Coyle, chlorine products manager of the Electrochemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, was elected president of the Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association, Inc., at the annual meeting in this city, last week. Other officers elected were:—

First vice-president, Robert J. Quinn, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., this city; second vice-president, C. McL. Pitts, of the Peoples Gas Supply Company, Ottawa, and acting secretary, Miss Florence Jacob.

Mr. Coyle joined the du Pont company in 1930 when the company acquired Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company with which he had been associated twenty-six years. He has been manager of chlorine products since R. & H. interests were purchased by the du Pont company.

Born at Perth Amboy, N. J., he attended Bethlehem Preparatory School and then was graduated from Lehigh University as a chemical engineer. He had been employed by Roessler and Hasslacher before attending the university and at the conclusion of his course returned to the firm in 1909.

Harcourt Amory Gets WPB Field Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Harcourt Amory as deputy vice-chairman for field operations of the War Production Board was announced January 28 by Vice-Chairman Donald D. Davis. The action reinstates the deputy vice-chairman position, which was abolished last September.

Before joining WPB in July, 1942, Mr. Amory was a general partner in Smith, Barney & Co., investment brokers. His home is in Boston.

Containers Offered by WPB

The redistribution section of the War Production Board has the following containers available:—

51,000 bags—used—white cotton 16 inches by 21 inches—MRS-5-1956.

184,000 bags—used burlap bags—close weave, smallest 19 inches by 13 inches, largest 27 inches by 18 inches—MRS-s-1957.

100 only—steel drums—55 gallons—used—varnish—heavy gauge—2 openings—not reconditioned—MRS-5-1958.

30 only used caustic soda steel drums with covers—MRS-5-1960.

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N. Y. Paint Club Views Postwar Market Needs

Suggestions for eliminating the present day seasonal character of painting operations and for extending these activities over the entire year were presented, together with recommendations for the introduction of more brilliant coloring and greater decorative effects in certain types of outdoor commercial equipment, at a postwar marketing conference of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held in the Biltmore hotel, in the afternoon and evening of January 27. The evening session was preceded by the customary monthly club dinner.

Ray Coates, of the Radio Corporation of America, urged a switch from somber blacks and neutral tints to brighter hues on commercial and industrial equipment, after outlining the need for faster-drying baking materials and corrosion-resistant, air drying, synthetic finishes. W. Webb, of American Gas and Electric Company, points out the desirability of more decorative effects in outdoor electric installations while also emphasizing the need for corrosion-resistant materials, and for materials assuring maintenance operations at a minimum of material and manpower costs on substations.

Spreading of the painting season over many months, to obviate conges-

—*Continued on page 35*

Calcium Carbide Price Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

A special price of $80 per ton, f.o.b. production point, for calcium carbide in carload lots of 100 drums sold for export has been established by OPA in amendment No. 68 to revise price supplementary regulation No. 14.

Heretofore such sales were governed by specific prices provided by section 4.16 of the regulation for the various ultimate uses of the carbide. Defense Supply Corporation asked that a special price be established so that the present price situation would not be at variance with commercial practice.

Vitamin A Oil Price Schedule Revised

A revised schedule of maximum prices at production levels for vitamin A natural oils and concentrates was announced January 27 by the Office of Price Administration, in a move to discourage "blending operations," which have tended to disrupt the normal price structure and limited the supply of vitamin A fishliver oils of certain potencies available to buyers.

The action will not change weighted average prices of vitamin A nor cash returns to the industry, OPA said, nor will it affect prices paid by the consumer for the finished products containing vitamin A oils. The principal change from the previous regulation is to group into three main claissifica-

—*Continued on page 51*

Peppermint Oil Quota Rule Issued

The War Food Administration has amendment No. 1 to FDO No. 81 regarding quotas for peppermint oil.

(b) Authority delegated. (1) The Order Administrator may prescribe for any applicant a use quota, if the quota prescribed does not exceed 100 pounds per calendar quarter, in accordance with the provisions of part 1440.1 (b) (1) of the order. Any such use quota prescribed by the order administrator shall, considering the relative essentiality of the product in which the oil of peppermint is to be used, be such as the order administrator deems to be necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense. The order administrator is not, however, authorized to reduce or rescind a quota previously

—*Continued on page 58*

Glue Stocks Control Tightened by WPB

To channel all hide trimmings and fleshing into the production of glue, WPB announced January 29 that it has forbid the use of certain types of glue stock for the production of gelatin, edible or inedible, and the use of other types of raw stocks in fertilizer and other products in use in agriculture.

Saponified Red Oil Controls Relaxed

OPD Washington Bureau

Because supplies of saponified (undistilled) red oil now are adequate, if properly controlled, to take care of normal needs, the War Food Administration has removed it from specific allocation control and issued instead an order requiring producers to "set-aside" on the first of each month an amount equal to 1/3 of their previous month's production. The change is effective February 1, 1944.

The set aside oil is to be delivered only on specific authorization by the Director of Food Distribution, and any oil not so delivered is to be held by producers until the first day of the succeeding month. Any part of the oil not specifically authorized for delivery by that time will be released.

After February 1, 1944, saponified red oil cannot be delivered for the production of liquid, industrial laundry or household laundry soap prior to the 16th of each month and then only if the producer has made provision to fill all certified orders. It will be free for all other uses, including textile processing, metal working and lubricants.

The new regulations are effected in an amendment to Food Distribution

—*Continued on page 45*

Cryolite Control Tightened by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of cryolite for purposes other than an insecticide or in the manufacture of insecticides was made subject to specific approval of the War Production Board by an amendment to General Preference Order M-198 issued January 24 by the WPB.

Any person who wishes to be authorized to accept delivery of cryolite and to use it for any purposes other than as an insecticide is required to submit his proposed purchase order to the Aluminum and Magnesium Division and state the specific purpose for which the material is to be used; and that the amount ordered will, or will not, make his inventory in excess of a 60-day supply at his average rate of consumption during the three calendar months preceding the mailing of the purchase order.

If the WPB acts favorably on the request the original copy of the purchase order will be stamped to show WPB approval and will be forwarded to the supplier. If denied the purchase order will be returned to the applicant.

Starch, Dextrin Price Ruling Made by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Pending issuance of a new regulation fixing maximum prices on starch and dextrin products, the Office of Price Administration January 25 authorized manufacturers of starch and dextrin products by the wet corn milling process to make sales of the production on a price basis adjustable to any new maximums that may be authorized.

Requests for a change in manufacturers' maximums are now pending before the OPA, but will require extended consideration. Manufacturers are contending that their operation is not profitable because of substantial increases in the price of corn and continued production of the products is thereby threatened. The adjustable pricing authorized by OPA applies only to sales in containers of more than ten pounds' capacity. The products are now sealed under the GMPR.

Sesame Oil Placed Under Rationing

Sesame oil was placed under rationing January 25 by the Office of Price Administration. The point value was set at five points per pound.

Manufacturers who used sesame oil during 1942, and who are already registered as "industrial users" operating under ration order No. 16, may apply at their local boards within twenty days for an increase in their ration point allotment to cover oil. Establishments that used sesame oil in 1942, but are not registered under ration order No. 16, must register with their local boards as "industrial users" in order to get allotments of points.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The rapidity with which the war is consuming our limited resources of high-grade ores and mineral deposits is turning official thinking to ways and means of meeting this situation in the postwar era. The rate of depletion is becoming serious. In another generation, some go so far as to say, we may find ourselves somewhat in the position of England of having to depend on imports of raw materials in order to maintain the lifeblood of our existence.

According to WPB officials our high-grade iron ore deposits in the Mesaba range, at the present rate of usage, will run out in ten years. Our high-grade zinc is practically gone; our good copper deposits will be a thing of history in another twenty-five years; we have been much too wasteful of our wood resources; and there is much argument about petroleum reserves because of the unknown nature of deposits.

They are saying that we must adopt an entirely new national policy for the future—one of encouraging, rather than discouraging, importing of all the critical materials which we can from abroad and using as little of our own as possible. What supplies we have left at the end of the war must become stockpiles, put under lock and key to meet any future emergency. Our own foreign trade must be based more on an exchange of manufactured goods for raw materials than for gold.

Synthetic Census Starting

The forms sent out annually by the Tariff Commission to synthetic organic chemical producers for information on production, sales, and consumption of various important chemical items in the past calendar year will be put in the mails in a few days. Producers can help a lot if they fill out the forms and return them to the commission as quickly as possible.

Data of this nature are more important to the industry as a whole now than ever before and certainly are a necessary factor for consideration by any segment of the industry in laying its plans for the postwar period, particularly if the European phase of the war will end this year as so many people believe. The quicker the information reaches the commission the quicker it can be compiled and released for publication.

The commission is anxious to present as complete a picture as possible this year of the industry's production, sales, and consumption and those who fail to receive a copy of the form are urged to make inquiry and be placed on the mailing list.

TVA Hunts Antimalarial

About the last place anyone would expect to find TVA would be in the business of experimenting in drugs, but it now develops that there it is. It hasn't been generally known until now, but TVA is carrying on a research project at the college of medicine at the University of Tennessee looking for a substitute for quinine.

It got into the quinine picture more or less through necessity. Public health and stream sanitation is one of the many varied activities of the agency in the valley, and since quinine supplies are scarce and malaria is a factor in the region, officials feel compelled to find a quinine substitute.

Cooperating actively in the project are the United States Public Health Service, the Public Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Army Medical Corps. The research is following the only course that scientists believe will produce a substitute; namely, simply going down the list of all possible drug combinations and products and putting them through routine old tests and experimental new ones. The work has been under way for more than a year.

Fueling Fertilizer Salesmen

Fertilizer salesmen are going to receive some good news from OPA soon in the matter of getting enough gasoline to get around to their customers —unless the agency has a sudden change of mind. Up to the present it is considering favorably a request that more gasoline be allotted for this purpose.

Because of the difficult transportation situation, WFA is doing everything possible to encourage farmers to buy their fertilizers now and store them on the farm, rather than wait until the last minute to put in their orders. This goes also for dealers and agents, and officials realize that there is nothing that beats personal contact in getting the story across.

Present plans are to provide the salesmen and other representatives of fertilizer manufacturers and mixers with a special gas ration, good until May 30, for enough gasoline to do the job. To get the special ration the applicant will first have to get a certificate from WFA stating that the travel is necessary and the mileage to be covered.

WMC Helps SWPC

The War Manpower Commission has now joined the "help-little-business" campaign. WMC officials have instructed their regional directors to help Smaller War Plants Corporation stimulate the letting of subcontracts, with the double purpose of aiding small business concerns and of making fuller use of the nation's labor.

The directors are to give SWPC lists of plants in critical labor market areas which demand more labor. Arrangements also are to be made to have plants inspected to determine whether subcontracts could be extended.

Unsafety Costs

WPB, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, is launching an intensive campaign to reduce industrial accidents which are taking a heavy toll in lives and man days from essential production. In 1943 alone, more workers died because of industrial accidents than there were soldiers killed in two full years of war.

Harold C. Mesch, chief of the Safety Equipment Section of WPB estimates that industry spent $100,000,000 in 1943 for safety equipment. The chemical industry led with purchases of $6 per capita. In some major manufacturing industries the purchases, however, were less than $1 per capita. His report shows that the top buyers of safety equipment have the lowest accident frequency rates for their class of industry.

Petroleum Isolation

The senate is going to investigate the Petroleum Reserves Corporation to find out if it can what are the aims and desires of the administration in the field of foreign oil. And unless all signs are in error, it is going to be another one of those slam-bang no-holds-barred affairs.

The inquiry, when boiled down, is another phase of the continuous fight between the isolationists and the White House. Tip off of the things to come was the introduction last week of a resolution to abolish the oil agency on the grounds that its establishment constituted a policy of imperialism contrary to the basic principles of private enterprise.

But what is most surprising is that the committee to make the investigation is to be dominated by Republicans. This is unheard of when it is considered that the Democrats outnumber the Republicans in the senate almost two to one. Another interesting feature of the inquiry is the fact that of the five investigators, four of them are usually found in the isolationist camp.

Counting Millionaires

Charges that World War I produced 23,000 millionaires have bobbed up again in recent congressional statements in connection with the revenue bill and has brought from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce the reply that the estimate is without foundation because no one knows exactly how many millionaires were created.

—*Continued on page 35*

Potash Quotas to Be Upped in Third Quarter

OPD Washington Bureau

A material improvement has occurred in the potash picture over what it was at the beginning of the second quarter, which will make possible increased allotments of potash for fertilizer use in the third period, according to information submitted to members of the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee.

The improvement stems from two important developments:—First, a 50 percent reduction in lend-lease requirements, and, second, increased production by domestic producers above what had been expected. The supply of the material for fertilizer use, it was learned, amounts to almost 103 percent of the base period consumption, 1941-42 and 1942-43, which compares with about 90 percent at the start of the second quarter.

Approximately 60,000 tons of potash, equal to about 36,000 tons K_2O, had been set aside for lend-lease, chiefly to meet the requirements of England. Only 30,000 tons have been shipped, however, and the rest was being withheld pending efforts of the British to obtain its supplies elsewhere.

While no information was immediately available as to whether Britain had obtained its needs from other sources, it was revealed that the remaining 30,000-ton allotment, equal to 18,000 tons K_2O, is to be added to the supply available for domestic fertilizer needs.

Figures on domestic production of potash were not disclosed, but it was said that the plants were breaking all records and exceeding the rated capacity estimated by the engineers.

Fats, Oils Consumers Use New Ration Forms

OPD Washington Bureau

Industrial consumers of rationed fats and oils will apply to the War Food Administration for ration certificates after February 1 on printed form FDA-695 instead of by letter. There will be no changes in the kind of information to be supplied by applicants.

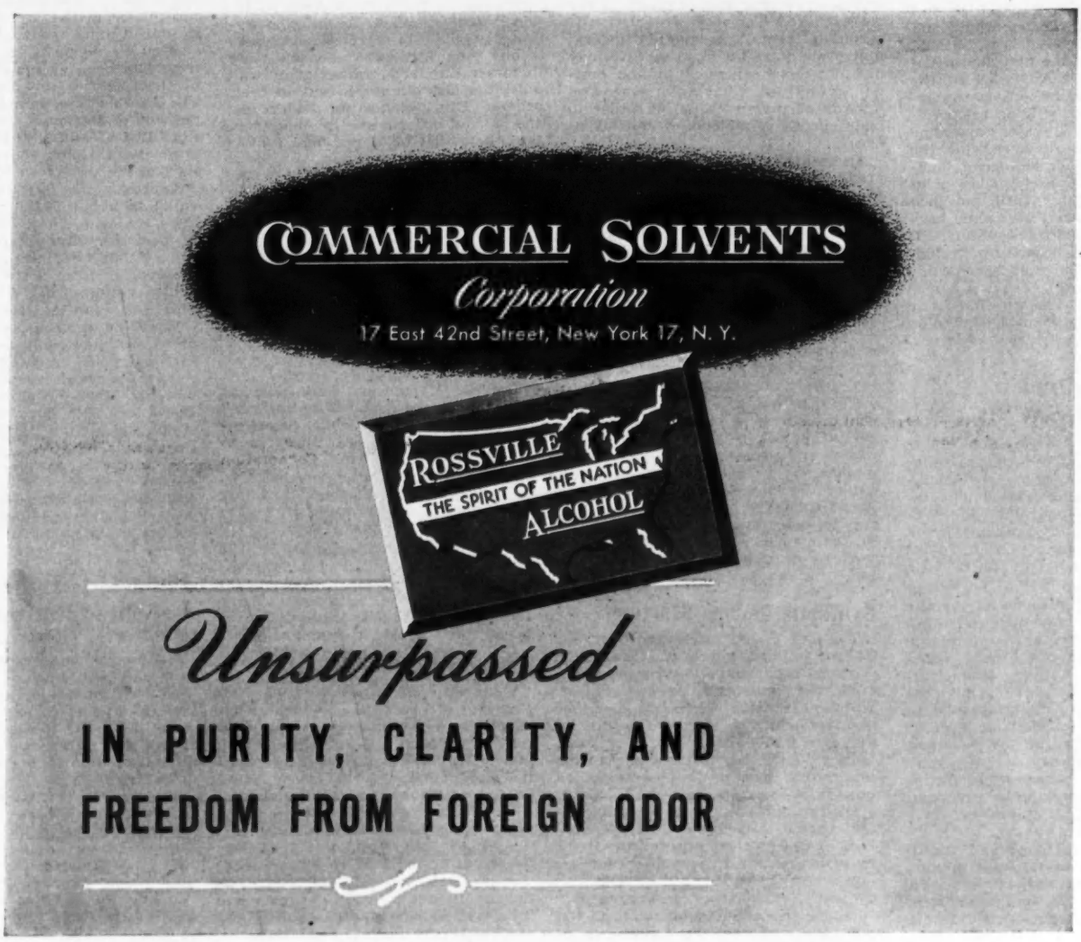
Industrial consumers who must obtain ration certificates from the Office of Distribution include (but are not limited to) manufacturers of the following products:—Textile, leather and paper processing agents; metal working compounds; lubricants; protective coatings; coated fabrics; non-pharmaceutical products to be applied externally to the bodies of humans or animals; industrial protective creams; compounded rubber products; duplicating inks and stencils; typewriter ribbons; candles; soap; and rodent and pest exterminators.

Also included in the classification of industrial consumers are those who use rationed fats and oils as such for metal working and other lubricating purposes; for massaging; in the manufacture of animal food products, including vitamin preparations for animal feeding; for conversion into inedible processed oils for industrial use; for defoaming agents in the manufacturing of inedible products; and for the suspension of hydrogenation catalyst when such suspensions are transferred from one company to another or from one factory to another under common ownership.

Cadmium Allocation Procedure Changed

The War Production Board has announced a revision in its procedures for allocating cadmium and controlling the use of cadmium products for the purpose of greater simplification. The amended order describes the permitted uses for cadmium and cadmium products in broad general terms rather than prohibiting the use of specific items, as was the case with the old order.

The new procedures were effected by amending general preference order M-65 and revoking general preference order M-65-a. The latter order was basically a prohibitive order. The amended order frees persons using 100 pounds a month or less cadmium from the requirement for filing requests with WPB. They may purchase freely from a supplier upon certification to him that the terms of M-65 are being observed.



Sales Offices

BOSTON
50 Terminal St., (Charlestown)
Telephone: Charlestown 1140

CHICAGO
1817 W. Fullerton Ave.
Telephone: Lincoln 7121

CINCINNATI
49 Central Avenue
Telephone: Main 5139

CLEVELAND
1200 W. Ninth St.
Telephone: Cherry 2694

DETROIT
1900 E. Jefferson Ave.
Telephone: Fitzroy 2414

NEW ORLEANS
P. O. Box 1530
Telephone: Uptown 0027

NEW YORK
17 East 42nd Street
Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-1600

PHILADELPHIA
1600 Arch Street
Telephone—Bell: Rittenhouse 5931-32
Keystone: Race 7633

ST. LOUIS
818 Olive Street
Telephone: Chestnut 9656

SAN FRANCISCO
110 Sutter Street
Telephone: Exbrook 1611

Sales Agents

BALTIMORE, MD.
William McGill
311 East Falls Avenue

DALLAS, TEX.
Roy A. Ribelin Distributing Co.
1100 Cadiz St.

DENVER, COLO.
Chemical Sales Company
1125 Seventh Avenue

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Krekel-Goetz Sales & Supply Co.
302-303 Houseman Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
Southwest Blvd. and 26th St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Pitts & Loughlin
718 East 60th Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Thomas H. Gillessey
1278 Bassett Avenue

PORTLAND, ORE.
Van Waters & Rogers
2133 N. W. York St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
Worum Chemical Company
794 Hampden Avenue

SEATTLE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
4000 First Ave., South

SPOKANE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
East 41 Gray Avenue

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Milton B. Cash
110 Reynolds Bldg.

Medicinals Export Affidavit Revised

The twelfth revision of the affidavit to be submitted with export declarations for medicinals has been prepared by the U. S. Customs Service, New York. This affidavit is applicable to all countries, except Iceland, from 1 to 81, as classified in the Comprehensive Export Schedule. This revision becomes effective February 1.

The text of twelfth revision follows:—

(a) I certify that this shipment does not contain more than $1 in value of any one of the following materials except when covered by a license, nor more than $1 in value of any one form, conversion or derivative of any of the following materials when preceded by an asterisk (*) except when covered by a license, nor more than $1 in value of any one of the following materials when preceded by an asterisk (*) when in a preparation except when covered by a license:—

*Acetanilide
*Acetarsone (stovarsol)
Acetic acid
Acetic aldehyde
Acetic anhydride
Acetone
Acetophenetidin
*Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)
*Aconite
*Agar
Aperitol
*Athraquinone
*Arnica
*Arsenic salts and compounds
*Ascorbic acid and salts
*Atropine
*Barbituric acid
*Belladonna
Benzocaine
Bismuth salts and compounds
Bromural
Cacodylic acid and salts
*Caffein
*Calcium gluconate
Camphor, natural
*Carbarsone
*Carbromal
*Cascara bark
Castor oil
*Chaulmoogra oil
Chloropicrin
*Cinchona bark
*Cinchonidine
*Cinchonine
*Cinchophen
Coconut oil
*Colchicum
Dimethylanilin
Ephedrine and salts
*Emetine
*Ergot
Formaldehyde
*Gallic acid
Glycerin
*Guaiacol
*Gum benzoin
Hexamethylenetetramine and compounds
*Homatropine
Hormones
*Hyoscine
*Hyoscyamus
Ichthyol
Insulin
*Ipecac
Kava-kave
*Lactose
*Lanolin
*Mapharsen
Mercury metal, salts and compounds
*Mesothorium
Methanol
Methylene blue
Naphthalene
*Neoarsphenamine
Nickel salts and compounds
*Niacin and niacin amide (nicotinic acid)
Nikethamide
Novalgin
Nutgall
*Nux vomica
Palm oil
Pamaquine napthoate (plasmochin)
Peppermint oil
Phenobarbital
Phenol (carbolic acid)
*Phenolphthalein
Platinum, salts and compounds
Podophyllum
Potassium chlorate
Potassium permanganate
*Procaine (novacaine, etc.)
Prominal
Psyllium seeds
Pyrethrum
*Pyridoxine hydrochloride
Quinacrine hydrochloride (atabrine)
*Quinidine
*Quinine
*Radium
Red squill
*Rennet
*Riboflavin
Rivanol
*Salicylic acid
*Santonin
Serums and antitoxins (human use)
Silver salts and compounds
Sodium cacodylate
Stannic oxide
*Stramonium
*Strychnine
*Sulfonamides (any sulfa drug)
Tannic acid
Tannigen
*Theobromine
*Theophylline
*Thiamin hydrochloride
Thyroid
Toluene (toluol)
*Totaquine
*Tryparsanide
*Uranium salts and compounds
Vaccines
*Vitamin A
*Vitamins and vitasterols
Yatren (loretin)
*Yeast
Zinc salts and compounds

(b) I further certify that this shipment does not contain "digitalis seed" or "penicillin" in any form, conversion, derivatives, or preparation thereof, except when covered by a license:

(c) I further certify that this shipment does not contain any opium, coca leaves, cocaine or any salt, derative, or preparation of opium, coca leaves, or cocaine except when covered by a Treasury Department Bureau of Narcotics Permit to Export.

Animal Glues Subject To Conservation Order

The War Production Board has announced that it had placed animal glues under a conservation order for the first time. The order is M-367. Full production on the 1943 scale will be permitted in only two fields—abrasives and gaskets.

The order, which is effective January 27, restricts consumption of green bone, extracted bone and hide glue. Manufacturers using the green bone type will be permitted to acquire 100 percent of the amount they used during the last six months of 1942 and the first six months of 1943. Percentages of the base period consumption which may be acquired by other manufacturers follow:—

Abrasives, 100 percent; adhesives, 70 percent; bookbinding, 70 percent; wood, paper, fiber containers, 70 percent; cork products (except gaskets), 70 percent; gaskets, 100 percent; gummed paper and tape, 80 percent; matches, 80 percent; paper and paper products (except gummed paper and tape and paper containers), 60 percent; printer rollers, 80 percent; textiles, 75 percent; woodworking (except wooden containers), 60 percent; other manufacturing uses, 50 percent.

Paint Research Problems

Fifty-seven research problems in the field of protective coatings are comprised by a list published by the program committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. The problems were proposed by various local clubs with a view of developing a broad interest in cooperative work toward the preparation of technical papers.

Publication of the list, says Carlton H. Rose, chairman of the program committee, is designed to inform the technical committees of local clubs and to arouse interest in other circles where the technology of protective coatings is getting attention.

Here are the problems, arranged according to four major categories (the parenthetical designations apply to the clubs suggesting the problems):—

Testing

Physical tests for evaluating protective coatings. (CDIC and New York).

This problem was submitted with the following comment:—"One of the most confusing things we have to encounter in our industry is the complete lack of any coordinated methods of physical testing. We all measure gloss differently and express it differently; we measure film hardness differently; we don't have standard methods for measuring flexibility or adhesion; we don't even use the same kind of exposure methods. It would seem the production clubs could well take on the task of evaluating the various methods for determining certain physical characteristics that currently exist and select the one that they consider to be most fool-proof and then set up a standard method of test for that particular property."

Acceptable accelerated settling test for paints. (Western New York.)

A simple test method to replace the time-consuming kauri-reduction test. (New England and Northwestern.)

Standardization of equipment and procedure for saltspray test to obtain reproducible results. (New England.)

Development of a convenient method of measuring and stating the consistency properties of paint. (Los Angeles.)

A study of the theoretical aspects of paint consistency. (Los Angeles.)

A standard light for color matching. (New York.)

Development of a satisfactory method of measuring adhesion. (Los Angeles.)

Relationship between acidity of a vehicle and the method of determination thereof, and the reactivity with various basic pigments. (Dallas.)

Practical test for determination of wetting power or pigment—carrying capacity of vehicles. (Cleveland.)

The Development of color standards that can be easily matched and which will not drift from the original over a period of time. (Montreal.)

Qualitative microchemical analysis of pigments used in the paint industry. (Western New York.)

Qualitative tests for natural and synthetic resins. (Western New York.)

Oils, Resins, and Varnish

Practical methods to rearrange and re-equip old-style varnish plants to minimize dangers of varnish and synthetic cooking, including the elimination of irritating fumes, dangers of flashing while thinning, and greater comfort for men while cooking, especially during Winter months. (CDIC.)

Correlation of cooking curves of different sized batches of varnish. (Los Angeles.)

Invesigation of the use of tall oil in surface coatings. (Louisville.)

Linseed oil, its properties and uses in varnishes and enamels. (Northwestern.)

Extension of the study of surface tension of liquid coatings as to its effect on flowout, sagging, penetration, etc. (Los Angeles.)

Use of additives to increase solvent power of low-solvency naphthas. (Los Angeles.)

Solvency of solvents as determined by kauri-butanol test, aniline-point test, and dimethyl sulphate test and the effect on the viscosity of alkyd, phenolic, and fossil varnishes. (Cleveland.)

Effect of metal on color of alkyd resins and color-staining properties. (Cleveland.)

Study of the properties of the resinates of unusual metals. (Los Angeles.)

Pigments and Pigmented Coatings

Methods of dispersing pigments other than orthodox ones in use by the paint industry at the present time. (Montreal.)

A general study to evolve more rapid ways of dispersing pigments by both mechanical and physical-chemical methods. (New England.)

Effect of roller-mill and pebble-mill grinding on the gloss and consistency of flat paint and semigloss enamels. (Western New York.)

Comparison of manufacturing procedures on various types of manufacturing equipment. (Dallas.)

Study of roller-mill operation characteristics. (Houston.)

Study of ball-mill grinding and the development of an empirical formula to ascertain optimum grinding time. (Houston.)

Study of roller-mill grinding and the development of an empirical formula for adjusting paste consistency to obtain maximum output, commensurate with degree of dispersion. (Houston.)

Determine effectiveness of grinding agents on roller mills. (Cleveland.)

The prevention of pigment caking in various vehicles. (CDIC.)

Prevention of flooding and floating. (Montreal and Houston.)

A further study into the loss of drying time of paints upon storage. (Montreal.)

Investigation of the cause of hazing of alkyd-base air-drying enamels. (Louisville.)

Relation of pigment volume, oil absorption, and luster of pigments in vehicles. (Cleveland.)

Study durability of high-pigment-volume exterior paints versus exterior paint of standard (28-30 percent) pigment volume. (Louisville and Baltimore.)

Study the effect of pigment particle size and shape on the wrinkle-pattern of a wrinkle finish. (Los Angeles.)

Formulation of nonpenetrating paints, particularly semigloss, in order to obtain uniform finish over surfaces varying in porosity. (Montreal.)

Correlation of hardness of films of quick-drying enamels with age on exterior exposure, with a view to arrest hardening beyond the useful stage by some means such as by internal plasticizing. (Los Angeles.)

Fire-retardant paints for steel and wood—both materials and methods of testing. (Dallas.)

Investigation of reclamation processes for paint and lacquer. (Detroit.)

Table of hiding power of colored pigments. (Cleveland.)

A study of the effects of present government specifications on postwar finishes. (Detroit.)

Miscellaneous

Coatings for plastics. (New England, Louisville, Detroit, and Northwestern.)

Study of painting problems in prefabricated houses. (Northwestern.)

Study of protective coatings for plywood products. (Northwestern and Detroit.)

Study of durability of stucco paints with special regard to moisture permeability of the film. (Los Angeles.)

Exterior emulsion paints for masonry surfaces. (Louisville.)

Study of high-heatresistant finishes. (Western New York.)

A study of the pretreatment of steel prior to painting. (CDIC, Los Angeles, and Detroit.)

Study of protective and decorative coatings for aluminum and magnesium alloys. (Louisville, Northwestern, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.)

Protective coatings for metal parts in shipment. (Louisville.)

Investigation of the efficiency of new mildew-prevention chemicals. (Philadelphia, Houston, and Louisville.)

Study of the prevention of mildew through the use of iron salts. (Western New York.)

Penetration studies on wood. (Cleveland.)

The investigation of means of painting damp or wet surfaces satisfactorily. (CDIC.)

Painting steel under adverse weather conditions, such as encountered in ship and bridge construction, particularly with reference to cold, damp weather. (Dallas.)

Elected President

Floyd M. Reece, formerly vice-president in charge of production for the O'Brien Varnish Company, South Bend, Ind., has been elected president of the company. He fills a vacancy caused by the death of George L. O'Brien.

Naval Stores, Flaxseed Soybean Floors Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

The 1944 price support program of the War Food Administration, subject to action by Congress making provisions for subsidizing farm production, was announced January 26 by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones. Among the products for which price floors would be established by Mr. Jones were the following:—

Soybeans, $1.94 per bushel for green and yellow grading No. 2 or better with 14 percent moisture content delivered to country elevators or other normal producer delivery points. Premiums will be provided for lower moisture content and discounts for lower grades. Support prices will be 20 cents per bushel lower for brown, black and mixed soybeans. Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers at the support prices.

The loans will be available until January 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand. The WFA will also offer to purchase soybeans at the support prices through terminal and other elevators and to enter into price supporting contracts with processors under which processors will agree to pay not less than the support prices for soybeans purchased by them, and the administration will agree to make soybeans available for processing at prices based upon applicable ceilings.

Flaxseed, U. S. No. 1, $2.95 per bushel at Minneapolis, Chicago, and Portland, $3 per bushel at Los Angeles, and San Francisco, $2.85 per bushel at Emporia and Fredonia, Kansas, and $2.80 per bushel at Corpus Christi, Harlingen, and Houston, Texas. Support prices for flaxseed grading U. S. No. 2 will be 5 cents per bushel less. The support prices at local markets will be the applicable terminal price less freight and handling charges. Non-recourse loans on flaxseed stored on farms or in warehouses will be made available to farmers at the support price levels.

The loans will be available until October 31, 1944, on California and Arizona flaxseed and until January 31, 1945, on all other flaxseed. The loans will mature on demand but not later than March 31, 1945, for California and Arizona flaxseed and not later than June 30, 1945, for all other flaxseed. The WFA will also offer to purchase linseed oil and meal from processors who agree to pay not less than the announced support prices for all flaxseed purchased by them.

Peanuts

Peanuts, $150 per ton for Spanish, Virginia, and Valencia types, and $140 per ton for Runner types. These base prices

—Continued on page 42

Flaxseed Acreage May Not Reach 1944 Goal

OPD Washington Bureau

The area sown to flaxseed this year may not reach the goal established for 1944 by the War Food Administration unless the growers in the big producing areas of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana increase their plantings above that of last year, it was indicated by officials of the WFA.

Reports of seedings in the early planting States of California, Arizona and Texas, where about 15 percent of the crop is grown, reveal a drop from the area devoted to the crop last year, and it will be up to the growers in the Northern States to make up this loss if the goal of approximately the same acreage harvested last year is to be met in 1944.

Officials are without information as yet on the intentions of the Northern farmers and cautioned against accepting the cut in acreage in California, Arizona and Texas as any criterion of what the Northern growers might do. But they noted that there is a "push" on for increased acreage of feed grains and said this may have an important bearing on the acreage planted to flaxseed.

Crosby Upheld In Rosin Patent Suit

A decision in the patent litigation between Newport Industries, Inc., of Pensacola, Fla., and Crosby Naval Stores, Inc., Picayune, Miss., was handed down on January 12, 1944, by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans, La. Newport Industries alleged that Crosby Naval Stores had infringed certain patents relating to the decolorization of wood rosin. This case was tried in the Federal district court in Biloxi, Miss., in June, 1941. Newport appealed, but now Judge Sibley's decision affirms the decree of the lower court, which found the patents valid but not infringed.

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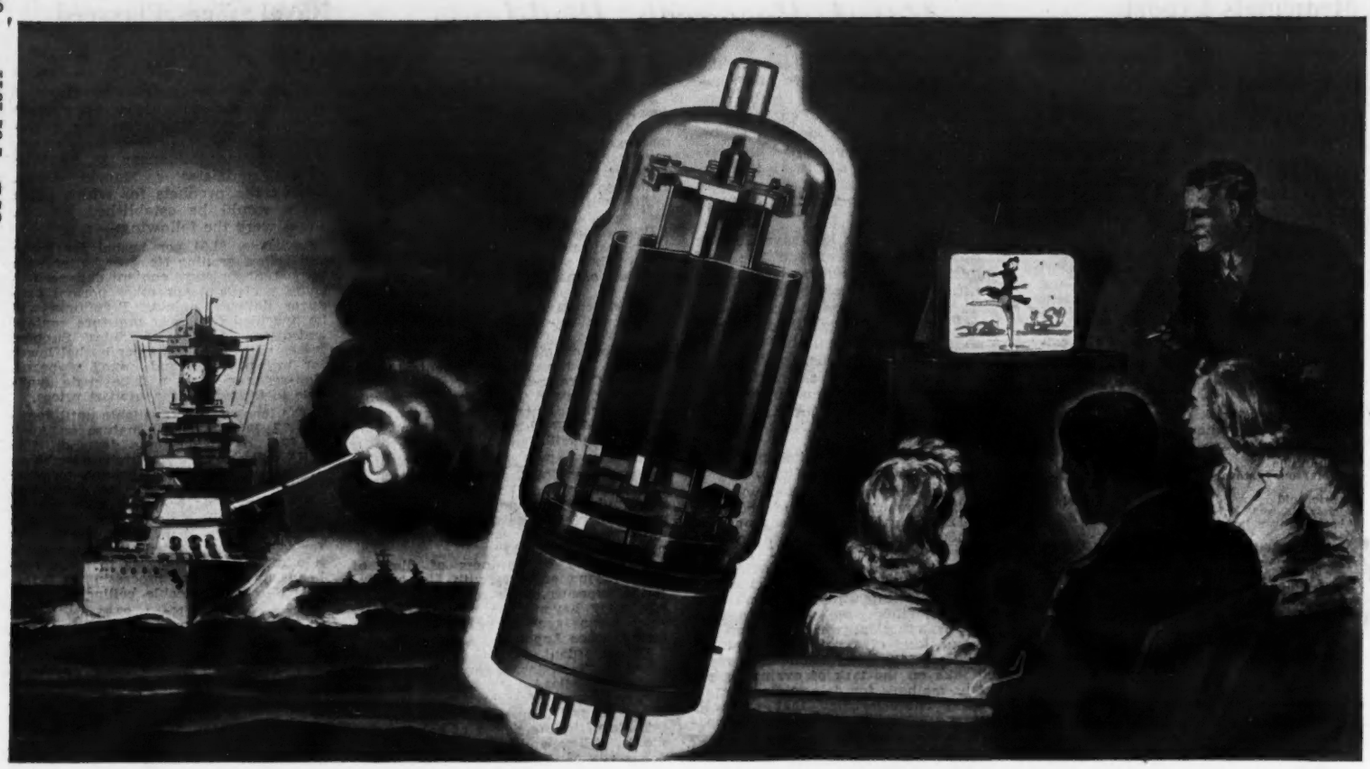

Electronics creates a wonder world!

How Chemical Purity contributes to this new miracle of science

Electronics—the new science of putting the electron to work!

Today . . . the electron tube guides the destinies of armies and fleets all over the world.

Tomorrow—this miracle-working tube which sees, hears, tastes, feels and smells with amazing sensitivity—will revolutionize our peace-time lives.

It will invade industry in all its aspects, save energy, save time, save money, protect life and property.

Baker is playing its part in contributing chemicals of extraordinary purity to make possible the coating of the filament used in the electron tube. Here, *purity is demanded* — so that transmission of electronic power may not be impeded.

This is only one of the many instances where *purity,* as exemplified by Baker Chemicals, has increased efficiency in today's forward march of industry.

Baker's Chemicals (purity by the ton) have been supplied to many manufacturing concerns for the manufacture or processing of many products.

If you have special chemical requirements for war-production products, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Executive Office and Plant: Phillipsburg, N. J.
Branch Offices: New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Baker's

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

January 28, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.[6]..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.65
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -12.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.85 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
69%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic, anhydride,[3] dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers' primary distrib., point of shipm't...100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[3] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.31.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.32.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .37½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic,[2,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works. frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-346°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J. gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.06 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .30 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44% bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .29 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. worke.....ton.32.00 - —
C.P. dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l. works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. 11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic. bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. drms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .30 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66° cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
9-lb bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .75
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers.....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers.....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] gran., bbls....lb. 2.04 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....R..lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1980- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .2060
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .3010
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2860
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .081¼- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .60 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD2B denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .53½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .85 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0800- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Alestris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .70 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[4] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .25½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .86 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .81 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1340- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1390- —
tanks.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[4] USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y. Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[4] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .09¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works....lb. .19¾- —
Oxid, USP XII, fib. dms. works..lb. .73 - —
contract, works....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, ¹⁄₄" c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
paste,[4] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. drm...lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 250-lb. drm....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. drm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. drm...lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. drm.....lb. .36 - —
powder,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb drm...lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. drm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (36XD), 200-lb. drm.....lb. .59 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. drm...lb. .57 - —
rubber comp. 200-lb. drm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. drm..lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. drm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. for 50-lb. drm., 2c. per lb. for 10-lb. can or 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,99[9] lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier freight transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[4] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content).lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate,[4] dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[4] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (aq. Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[4] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Ammonia oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 38%, cbys., works...lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac Gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[4] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs....lb. .26 - .28
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29¼
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[2] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- .17¼
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18¼- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[4,1] bgs., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs. ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..90.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¼
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars.....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.39.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill...lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs. mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 390-395 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.112.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line, 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis....ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[5] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[4] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minneapolis, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[4] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.96
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Subsocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls.. c.l., same basis, lb. .13 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07¼- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[5] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100%, color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.32 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.90 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bleflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs.....lb. 1.59 - 1.76
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.76
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., phos. bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hyperm[6])
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

ALUMINUM HYDRATE RESIDUE

Large tonnage equivalent to some one hundred tons Aluminum Oxide.

AMMONIUM NITRATE

White flake 98-99% in barrels — carload shipments available Feb./Mar.

ANILINE SALT

Available from warehouse stock—while it lasts.

BENZALDEHYDE N. F.

Packed in carboys of about 110 pounds net each—spot deliveries.

CALCIUM ARSENATE

Accumulation equal to approximately 250 tons of 100% purity.

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We have both the technical and U. S. P. grades.

CRESYLIC ACID

We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYL ETHER U. S. P.

Available for prompt shipment in drums.

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We will be pleased to receive your inquiries—prompt shipments now available.

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We have 75% food grade in carboys of of about 165 pounds net each in stock —available for prompt shipment.

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A most interesting replacement for monosodium glutamate. Samples and quotations on request.

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We have a considerable tonnage of both the U. S. P. and the technical at bargain prices.

TARTARIC ACID U. S. P.

Granular or powder—spot, afloat or for shipment.

We pay premium prices for Berberine; sulphate, acid sulphate or hydrochloride.

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Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .15 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .03¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.,.lb. .03 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y...lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans,.lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05⅝- —

Brown, umber, Turkey - type, f.o.b., Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05⅜- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis.lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- .2640
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- .2690
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- .2540
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.... ...lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —

Butyl carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots......lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs......lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots......lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs......lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots......lb. 3.35 - 3.45

Caffeine, citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots......lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld...lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works.....ton.50.00 — —
dms., dlvd., c.l......ton.87.00 -95.00
CarLonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd...ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, whs......ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd......ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.96

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls...lb. .52 - —
dms......lb. .57 - .58
cns......lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs......lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns......lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls......lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.29
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms...lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls......lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots...per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls......lb. .11½- .12
dms......lb. .12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms...lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ...ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls......lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms...lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.76
bots......lb. 2.88 - 2.92
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .41½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls......lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls......lb. .45½- —
smaller lots......lb. .47½- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .63½- —
1,000-lb. lots......lb. .69½- —
smaller lots......lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81½- —
1,000-lb. lots......lb. .82½- —
smaller lots......lb. .83½- —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .16 - .16½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs......lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs......lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls......gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .62 - .63
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .56 - .57
natural, bgs......lb. .46 - .47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., wrks....lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis,.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld...gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld...gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld...gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld...gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld...gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld...gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l...gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Bemis MULTIWALL PAPER SHIPPING BAGS . . .

"SEWN WITH BEMIS SPECIAL THREAD, EH? SAY, THIS BAG IS CLOSED AS TIGHT AS A SCOTCHMAN'S POCKETBOOK"
"IT'S A SWELL ADVERTISEMENT. . REGULAR BILLBOARD. AND BEMIS PRINTING MAKES IT STAND OUT ALMOST LIKE NEON LIGHTS"
"BEMIS MAKES ALL TYPES OF MULTI-WALL BAGS — SEWN OR PASTED, VALVE OR OPEN-MOUTH"
"WHEN YOU SEE THE BEMIS BAG-MAKER'S CERTIFICATE, ON A BAG, YOU CAN BET IT EXCEEDS THE CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. PLENTY TOUGH, SURE 'NOUGH"
Your Brand
"IF YOU NEED A REAL WATERPROOF, MOISTUREPROOF BAG, BEMIS HAS IT"
"BEMIS BAGS ARE TAILOR-MADE TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS"

BEMIS BAGS

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

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San Francisco, Calif. • Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Ore.

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BETTER BAGS FOR 86 YEARS

CALL IN THE BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT

Bemis has a staff of Multiwall Paper Bag experts which are at your service whether you are a Bemis customer or not. Call upon us any time you have a troublesome packaging problem. You'll find the Bemis Man an expert on all phases of such problems, whether it be bag design, bag closing equipment, shipping or storing bags. Let him study your packaging operations. He may suggest ways to increase output, lower man power, cut costs or reduce waste. His call will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .10 - —
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken.....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, flb. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .55 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] grn., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41 00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- .0370
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin.....lb. .065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks, ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .95
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bct.....lb. 6.00 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .12½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .12½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .12½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .12½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .12½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls...lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.

Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .96 - 1.18
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .17½- .18
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs..lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] blacks, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Cobalt soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .63 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .23½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Copper metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic..lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .25
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs....lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15¼- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.00
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605- —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.681- —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731- —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.09 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.....ton.45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] com., makers, primary dist..lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

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Commercial Nitric Acid
*Copperas
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Sodium Hydrosulphide
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Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't...lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .18½
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .22
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[3] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[3,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 3.96 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton. 22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. 55.00 - 59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 - 90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2550- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2750- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2100- .2250
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2150- .2300
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2000- .2150
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —

Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 99° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks.....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).

Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton. 63.00 - 70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns,.lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb. 13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb. 17.85 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 6.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors). for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb. 21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00

Shell Chemical helps him concentrate

Butadiene, *first* produced in commercial quantities by Shell, helps make synthetic rubber for self-sealing gas tanks. *Result*—more planes and crews return safely from combat. And in submarines, Shell Chemical's mesityl oxide goes into coatings for battery boxes to prevent corrosive action. So it goes through our entire list.

WHEN THE JAPS hit us at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Shell Chemical had ready for immediate use by the Government, a number of vital products. They're now on allocation for war . . . but one of these days we'll be able to offer them to you. When that day of Victory arrives, and our laboratories and plants resume "peace work," remember the name SHELL CHEMICAL.

PHOTO, OFFICE WAR INFORMATION

PRODUCTS OF SHELL CHEMICAL

Butadiene
Mesityl Oxide
Acetone
Diacetone
Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Ammonia
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride

SHELL CHEMICAL Division of SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION
100 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

R. W. GREEFF & CO. *Eastern Sales Agent* 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .96 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .67
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .00
486 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .58
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon. ...lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .86 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin, astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
832 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
795 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .66 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
698 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
909 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[4] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., kgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .08 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anethesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Ethyl formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, mx., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .10¼- —

EPSOM SALT U.S.P.

Needle-shaped crystals long recognized by physicians, pharmacists and the public

Needle-shaped crystals, white and sparkling, identify Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P. This is the distinguishing form long recognized and widely accepted by physicians, pharmacists and the public.

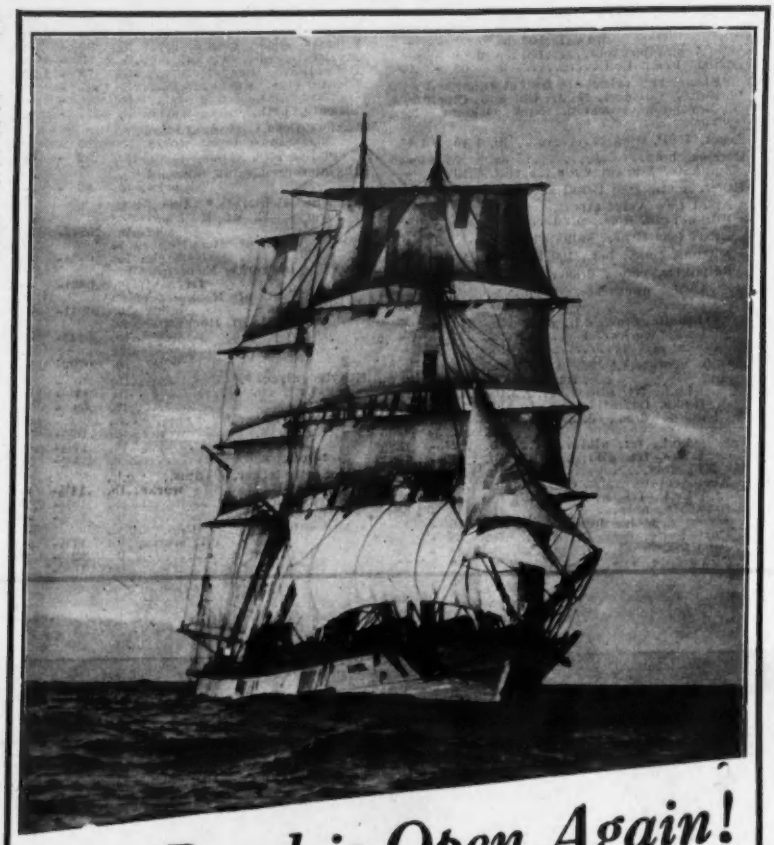
The trade knows it can rely upon the uniformity of Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P. This important characteristic is the result of a process developed by extensive research and long experience in meeting the needs of pharmacists and the profession. As a final check, no packaging of Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P., is done until each batch has been thoroughly tested.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Chicago
St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

PHARMACEUTICAL *Chemicals*

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY



The Road is Open Again!

ALLIED VICTORY in Tunisia, Sicily and Southern Italy has reopened the Mediterranean Sea route to the Gum-producing countries. Gums that were not to be had a year ago are now fairly plentiful in the American market . . . BUT

THERE'S MORE TO GUMS THAN READY ACCESS TO SUPPLY SOURCES

Between their arrival here in the raw and their sale to the industrial user comes that little matter of Processing . . . and much—*Oh so much*, can depend upon the equipment, experience and degree of skill that goes into processing.

ISCO **GUMS** are imported directly by us and processed in our own factory in Jersey City where they get the full, rich benefits that come only from handling in modern equipment, skill that approaches craftsmanship and a wealth of experience that comes only with years of specialization. You serve your better interests when you

Specify **ISCO Gums**

ARABIC—Amber Sorts, Powdered and Grained
GHATTI—No. 1 and No. 2 Powdered
KARAYA—Powdered, Granular, Crude
LOCUST BEAN—Powdered
TRAGACANTH—Ribbon, Flake, Powder

INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY
Established 1816
117 Liberty Street . . . . . NEW YORK
BOSTON · CHICAGO · CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND · GLOVERSVILLE · PHILADELPHIA

Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.55 -10.75
Ethyldianilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more.lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs.ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works...ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.,ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton. 17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.,lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs., or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines.....net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines..lb. 33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb. 32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb. 31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines,lb. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,5,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works,lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. 45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases.lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .062 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks...gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks.gal. .06½- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅛
natural, 26-70, tanks.....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0835
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works.100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[1] producers, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis.b. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....b. .16½- —
Glue, bone, producers, calcimine type, 58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis...lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,4,5] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Clselan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .2_ - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 45-50% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .06¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .06⅝- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —

Green, phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .13 - .13½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .53½- —
31, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
36, same basis..... .lb. .12½- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. 12½ —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .1..½- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .13 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .06½- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07½- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar[1], bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22½- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .10½- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —

Gum, copal, Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l.. lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskt., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .29¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 2, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Gum, gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .26 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65½- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .36
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.26.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.46 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan. c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .14½- .14¾
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .35 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[4,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .34 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
60°-70°c., industrial grades, tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50

SPOT DELIVERIES

BORIC ACID

Ammonium Persulfate, U.S.P. Calomel, U.S.P.
Formic Acid Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .08¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .15½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.80 - 4.95
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[5] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .38
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 250-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech.. dms.....lb. .08¾- .04
Iron oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .52 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .06½- .08
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms...lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd. bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04¼- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅛
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07⅝
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, tres.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls.....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,8] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .26
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .26½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.89 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09⅝- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.. lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —

FIND THE L IN THIS POSTER!

GIVE UP? Try this clue. Add an *L*... and the intermediate, beta naphthol, becomes as standard as a yardstick! For Calco Beta Naphthol *L* has long been noted in the Lake trade for its consistent, excellent quality.

Like all Calco intermediates, it is not only checked chemically and physically... but must reproduce identically the finished product—in this case, Para Red.

Incidentally, to give you an idea of how thoroughly we check our intermediates... all of the dry color procedures involving beta naphthol were studied before selecting the Para Red method which produces the most reliable information. In addition, beta naphthol samples showing slight chemical variations were tested. The product standardized on produced the brightest, strongest dry color on all types of procedures.

Today, over a thousand different products are made from 12 different couplings involving the standard, Calco Beta Naphthol *L*.

If ever the patience and accuracy required to standardize an intermediate was justified... we believe these uses for Calco Beta Naphthol *L* offer the ultimate in proof.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK CHARLOTTE PROVIDENCE PHILADELPHIA

Lead titanate, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .08¼- —
other points lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .08¾- —
other points lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .07½- —
other points lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .08 - —
other points lb. .07¾- —
in oil, consumers, kgs. lb. .13¾- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg. lb. .11¾- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg. lb. .12¾- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - .53
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls. lb. .80 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls. lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls. lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls. lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 ½ —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Potosky, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Adams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N. bgs., works ton. 32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns. lb. 7.00 - 10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns. lb. 4.50 - 11.85
Linden with leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton. 45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash. lb. .08¼- —
other points lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .09 - —
Other points lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc lb. .09½- —
Other points lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Chloride, jars lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titaratee,[8] (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .0560- —
smaller lots lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. lb. .0585- —
smaller lots lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 - 38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls. lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls. lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs. lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs. lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls. lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls. lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs. lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs. lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms. lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¾- —
1, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lyb. .07¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07 - —
bbls. lb. .08¼- —
kgs. lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
Magnesia carbonate, USP, Zone 2, l.c.l., bgs. lb. .08¾- —
bbls. lb. .09¾- —
kgs. lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y.; Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, (calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .55 - .67
kgs. lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms. lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif. ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y. ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton. 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. No stocks
blue, bls. lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. lb. .14 Nom.
Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works. ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton. 78.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., dms. lb. .14½- .15¼
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11¾
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati. ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs. lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton. ton. 43.00 - —

RCI ZINC YELLOW

lightening the tremendous task of America's merchant marine

• Whenever a new merchant ship slides down the ways and into vital service, the chances are good that its primer coating contains RCI Zinc Yellow. Not only does it—like all zinc yellows—save tons of dead-weight as compared to red lead—in addition, RCI No. 1425 Zinc Yellow has these outstanding advantages:

It provides better corrosion resistance than either red lead or other types of zinc yellow, and contains no contaminating chlorides or sulphates. Because it wets more readily and provides satisfactory dispersion with the very minimum of grinding, *it is easier to process.* Its package stability is excellent, thereby decreasing storage problems. *Yet it sells for the same price as standard types of zinc yellow.*

These advantages naturally recommend it for many fields besides shipbuilding. All ferrous construction—*particularly where minimum weight is important*—can be better protected with RCI No. 1425 Zinc Yellow.

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RCI

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Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[a] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½- .45
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
French, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, wild, bls.....lb. .33½- .35
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs., lb.16.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10% jars, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, jars, tubs.....lb. 1.37 - 1.39
50%, jars, tubs.....lb. 1.99 - 2.01
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 2.87 - —
dms. .....lb. 2.74 - 2.76
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] crys., powd.....lb. 3.80 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.51 - 4.56
dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.61 - 4.66
dms., kgs.....lb. 4.55 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.18 - 3.20
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.84 - 1.89
dms. .....lb. 1.77 - 1.79
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,9] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[2,9] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4 ,frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, divd. S. P. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .33½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .88 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groupe B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .53 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Me., N. H., N J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va, Wis; Zone 2, Ala, Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Aris., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl anthranilate, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.06 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Methylene chloride, refrig., dms., works..lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[9] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[9] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 1,000 mesh, bgs.,c.l..lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .26¾- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27¼- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04¼- .04¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)

HERE'S A RAW MATERIAL YOU *Can* GET!

NUBRO RESIN

It's Clean! It's Uniform! It's Plentiful! And it's low in cost. Modern steam distillation methods under scientific laboratory control are the reasons.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Rosin Color Grade "B"
Melting Point. Capillary Tube 53° C
Ball & Ring 76° C
Acid Number 107

PROPERTIES

(1) Noncrystalline. (2) Will not jell when combined with Zein. (3) Nubro soap will not salt out of solution and form scum in the presence of large excess of alkali. (4) Solubility, (a) Soluble in alcohol, ketones, aromatic hydrocarbons, toluol xylol, etc., terpene solvents. (b) Insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons V, M & P naphtha, mineral spirits, kerosene, etc.

SUGGESTED USES

1. Tackifier & Plasticizer for G.R.-S Rubber Compounding & Reclaiming of G.R.-S
2. Shoe Bottom Fillers
3. Matches
4. Phonograph Records
5. Emulsifier in Disinfectants
6. Linoleum and Floor Coverings
7. As a Substitute for Rosin where dark color is not objectionable
8. Electroplating (Cleaning Compounds)
9. Asphalt Emulsions
10. Shellac Diluent
11. Blending Resin to be used with Zein

Limed Nubro Resin is also offered with Cap. Tube melting points of 75° & 90° C.

Available in carload quantities for immediate shipment.

NEWPORT INDUSTRIES, Inc.
230 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .06 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
Musk, synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .13
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[5,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7950- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports..ton.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton. 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[3] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper (tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns., lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
cns .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
cns. .....lb. .13¾- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.25
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cedarwool, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .00 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns....lb. .95 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,3] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
For each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram...per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintegreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

More ARLEX Available Now

Due to the lightening of government demands and because of greater production at our plant, more Arlex is available today for civilian use. The distribution of Arlex is still governed by WPB Allocation Order M-270, and the needs of war will continue to make commitments dependent upon the current situation. At the present time Arlex can be secured for most civilian use.

Here Are the Facts

1. Five-gallons (55-lbs.) of Arlex can be shipped, within any one allocation period, without certification or application to Washington.

2. If your present needs do not exceed 600-pounds (one 55-gallon drum) per month, we can make shipments to you on a small order exemption basis. Application to WPB not necessary. The only requirement is that you place on your order the following certification:

"We are entitled, pursuant to paragraph C of M-270 to receive 600 pounds Arlex."

3. If your requirements exceed 600-pounds per month, application may be made on form WPB 2945, to WPB, Chemicals Division, Washington, to cover one allocation period, which extends from the 15th of one month to the 14th of the next month. Application should be received in Washington before the first of the month prior to the allocation period.

4. Should you have any questions regarding the availability of Arlex, we shall be glad to discuss them with you.

ARLEX

(Atlas Commercial Sorbitol Solution)

Arlex, a conditioner or humectant, is a non-crystallizing, hygroscopic, clear, aqueous solution — used where the physical properties are of chief importance. Arlex has a bland, sweetish taste and odor. It is non-irritating and softening to the skin. It has moderate osmotic pressure, and is readily assimilable.

Its high viscosity and non-volatility make it a very permanent conditioner. Arlex gives conditioning efficiency at high humidities. It has a low organic solubility, low freezing point and high refractive index.

TYPICAL USES: *Cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foods and confections, tobaccos, cork gaskets, adhesives, printers' rollers, flexible glues, cellulose products, textiles, protective coatings.*

Arlex: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

CHEMICALS ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington 99, Del. • *Offices in principal cities* • *Cable Address—Atpow*

Oil, grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
Lard,[8] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
lined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -30.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, 300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .30½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28 - .32½
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,2] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[8] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Oititica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Oleo,[8] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. No stocks
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices

Oil, olive, sulphonated, 85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,8] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 800° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-89 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¾- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns. .....lb. No prices
Peanut,[1,8] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.10
Import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,8] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - —
Leaf, cns. .....lb. 5.25 - —
Pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .076- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .081- —
tanks, South.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50

Oil, putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,8] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb.26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,8] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,8] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,8] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[8] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. .....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb,14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1,8] lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1,8] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,8] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bgs. works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bushy leaf, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .13¼

Available

PRODUCTS

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices.

Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Exceptionally Fine Quality
Oil of Petitgrain South American 46% Ester
Linalyl Acetate
Linalool
Oil of Rosewood Brazilian
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Aubepine
Para Cresyl Ethyl Ether
Para Cresyl Methyl Ether
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Cyclamal
Indol
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone, Crystals, Liquid
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate
Hydratropic Aldehyde

Requests for samples on your firms letterhead and further information will be promptly furnished

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39 - .39½
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1645- —
tanks .....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis. lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[3,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works....lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .38
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665 Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705 Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .30 - .31
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala, Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .20 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Group 3, No. 3..gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06¾- —
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- —
No. 3.....gal. .06¾- —
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06½- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.87
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore...gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .07½
Petroleum, mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N.J., N.Y..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630-
Buffalo .....gal. .1240-
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580-
Hartford .....gal. .1630-
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480-
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420-
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 -
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320-
St. Louis.....gal. .1370-
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .08¾- —

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And Truest Aroma!

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagons, Newark....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York .....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 t.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 t.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1340- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
solvent, rubber, refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 2, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½ —
Group 2, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Pennsylvania, Western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¼
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent under X.
Phenobarbital 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[7,8] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾ .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .52½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57½- —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,9] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l. long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.. long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.. long-ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30%, P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
80%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
81% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
82% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
83% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 2.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamyinaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djms..lb. .18 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ⅓c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02⅞- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6,8] cryst., kgs., cl., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 88%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[8] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[8] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53¼- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 13.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[8] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold. bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[8] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅝- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., tcn lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b., Freeport, Tex., frt., equald., with Sc. Charleston, W. Va...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Quebracho extract,[8] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow roots, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bgs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,8] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask. 135.00 -140.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.08 + .12½* powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .27½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies...lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis...lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
works..lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots,
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1 20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.89 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.91 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- .906
Para,[3] toner concentrate, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02⅞- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .28 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 3.68 - 3.98
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams..kilo. 841.70- —
Rice bran concentrate, Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 4.17 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.38 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.64 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.77 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.79 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.81 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.79 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 5.02 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.12 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.96 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.17 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb. 35.00 -36.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26 - .26½
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l...ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons...100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.6
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo. 200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21

Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .96
Spanish, bls.....lb. .51 - .52
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spet, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. .19 - .20
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99-99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60% bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 50%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., ckn., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Soda caustic, solid, 70%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Caustic soda sones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[2] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18

Chromium

VITAL FOR WAR
Essential in Peace

Chromium is a vital ingredient in industry. Its more spectacular applications in stainless steel, armor plate, and other special alloys, are widely known, but it also has important uses as a chemical in plants which produce textiles, leather, colored pigments, and a variety of other products of primary importance in war and essential civilian industries.

The textile industry uses Mutual's Chromium Chemicals as a mordant on wool, as an oxidizing agent in dyeing vat colors on cotton fabrics, and for Chrome plating printing rolls.

In addition, Chromium Acetate is essential in the dyeing of cotton duck, which the Armed Services convert into tents, truck covers, and many other essential items. In fact, were the supply of Chromium to be suddenly cut off, our Army and Navy services of supply would face a critical situation.

Mutual's technical staff is available for consultation and collaboration with companies interested in problems involving Chromium Chemicals.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — NEW YORK, N.Y. — MUTUAL — CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Soda hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.26
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works...lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd. bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1 70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —

Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .86
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.18
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .87½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Strychnine acetate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
medium, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points. Baito..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] grade, 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....ton.14.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (34% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
South..lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.P., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .22½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.13.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,5] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[5] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.250.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.89 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,5] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,5] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ½c higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd. l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .96
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[5] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28¼- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[5] bbls...lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[5] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .90 - .93
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....p.ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, while label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 73 c.c., less 20% and 20% bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).. mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton.46.00 -48.50
extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20: insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼

Wax, amorphous, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees[1], bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85⅞
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .78¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15¼- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls. lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.64 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF. bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus., dms. return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works...gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns....lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Yellow, chrome, CP,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —

Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher devld. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.69 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[4] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs.. works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[4] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅝- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅝- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10⅝- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.

—*Continued on page 45*

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Anybody Can't Do It

Not least in its lack of proper appreciation of the true measure of the demands of war on the productive resources of the country has been the attitude of those entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of manning the nation's working and fighting forces. It is difficult to determine where the nucleus of this fault is located. The testimony offered in some instances places it with the selective service office; others are just as emphatic in declaring that the manpower group has refused to agree with the drafters whether a man would serve the country better in a factory or in a foxhole. It is evident in some cases that neither selective service nor manpower agreed with the military leaders that a specific sort of productive functioning was essential to the operations on the fighting fronts.

The chemical industry has had some disturbing experiences in respect of recognition of the essential service of certain operators in its productive activities. The essentiality of the industry to the equipping and maintaining of the fighting forces has not been questioned, but because of the popular idea that chemical reactions are at least 80 percent magic, applied by means of hidden buttons and esoteric mutterings, it has at times been difficult to get either an SS or a WMC determiner to admit that a man of particular training is needed—even to see that the magic beads and words stay on the beam.

It has been declared by WMC second-stringers that anybody could learn to tend contact sulphuric acid apparatus properly in a couple of weeks. So, already trained contact operators are not regarded essential to the making of sulphuric acid, which none has openly said is not of itself indispensable in any phase of the war. The belief appears to be that anybody able to sit up in a wheelchair and point a more or less deformed finger at a contact apparatus and say, "Gimme some H_2SO_4!" can do all that is required to make the acid—after some other hornyhanded veteran or high-heeled slacksette has dumped in a couple of wheelbarrow-loads of whatever the book calls for.

The war chiefs know different. They say their piece about the essentiality of a trained man in the contact operation. The military pickers don't see it that way. The manpower experts say it ain't so. And the local boards, abiding by the words from above—which they frequently do—put Charlie Contacter in 1-A, and he is shipped off to practice half-tracking in GI brogans while the acid works chemist pitches in riding herd on the catalyzing, tagged by a 4-F trainee who expects—for one day—to be running the works next Tuesday.

Why chemists are not set up to pass on chemical problems in SS and WMC functioning is one of those things about war agencies, which nobody knows.

—O-P-D—

Simplified Tax Law

The Federal revenue law is a complexity of statutes. The wording of the original, or nuclear, enactment, in the manner of legislative literature, was full of vagueness and incomplete phrases. Any part of it, from individual income tax to the tariff provisions, could be interpreted in several ways. This uncertainty has been aggravated as one session of Congress after another revised and amended some chapters, rewrote others, and piled the lot into an unintelligible mess.

All this is wholly unnecessary. It is most undesirable. It is one of the tax problems at which a presidential proposal of a scientific overhauling was aimed a decade or so ago. That proposal never "got to first base." And the subsequent revisions of the revenue law have aggravated the complexity.

There is talk again in Congress about the desirability of simplifying the income taxpaying duty of the people. Simplification of that one aspect of the revenue law would be very helpful. Simplification of the whole mess would be a national benefit. That, of course, is too much to expect, and the congressional tax experts should be encouraged to proceed with their treatment of the income tax ills.

Income is the only source of contributions to anything. It is the only equitable basis of governmental revenue raised from the people as a whole. But, an income tax should be so levied as to preserve its fairness in full. It should be so collected as to reduce paperwork to a minimum and avoid dodging.

The only way in which such a scheme of taxation can be applied is on the basis of gross income, subject to fully authenticated deductions, and currently withheld from all payments of salaries, wages, or other form of compensation for employment, including fees for professional services in more than a minimal sum. Casual workers should have a percentage classification. Deductions should represent exactly the amounts falling within the specified categories in the preceding year; they should not be anticipated.

An income tax should be levied at a flat rate, scaled to the total taxable income in the period of collection. The plan of levying 6 percent basically, 7 percent in the next so many dollars, and so on has nothing to defend it, and it makes unnecessary work. The tax rate should be scaled both ways from a predetermined, necessary revenue from an average income calculated for the whole people. The only figuring required would be that the payer of the compensation calculate the officially specified percentage of the officially determined net income of the payee. All that would be required of the latter would be an annual statement of his gross income from all sources and of what he had spent under the official list of specified deductions. Of course, the individual enterpriser, the doctor, and others who are not on salary or wage would have to make suitable returns.

Congress can easily simplify the revenue law, at least with respect to the income tax. It is fundamental, however, that a proposal of simplification must rest on a purpose of equitable taxation. Both are lacking in the existing system.

—O-P-D—

Each for Himself

When the construction of war plants was in full blast, it was the strenuous effort of dozens of congressmen to get a plant for their respective communities. The suitability of the location in respect of materials, power, transportation, or labor did not enter into the matter. Politics was the controlling factor. A similar condition existed with respect to the setting up of training camps. Later it was manifest most clearly and most frequently in the distribution of war contracts, and numbers of vigorously promoted contracts had nothing to support them other than political favoritism. The unexpectedly strict application of the renegotiation law put a damper on such sectionalism.

But, politics has not been alone in its aversion to looking at the war program from a primarily national point of view. Syndicates, as well as sections, manifested a predominance of self-centered attitudes. Civic pride has blocked the progress of WMC plans to move labor from areas where there was a surplus to others where there was a need. More war contracts—any kind will do—are sought by communities whose plants have finished the jobs first given to them, and political pressure is being applied to keep such places supplied with warwork.

This state of affairs is going to get worse as the cutting back of war contracts proceeds and the big job of getting back to civilian service rolls forward. The fear is that, when it becomes clear that warwork is thinning out, that which remains to be done may be abandoned in a new kind of rush to be the first in the field with civilian goods. The area testing of reconversion, of smaller plants at first, suggested by the chairman of the War Production Board, presents some pitfalls which will be difficult to avoid. Because war contracts have been kept relatively free of big profits, and because of the belief, wobbly though it be, that the general public is just waiting for the first coo of the dove of peace to start spending a million a minute, anything which might give a competitor a head's start in the civilian hippodrome is going to pull almost any producer's prime attention, if not more, away from warwork remaining to be done. The evidence that such an individualistic influence is already at work is disturbing to those who know that at least some part of war-supplying will have to go on for several years.

We Rededicate Ourselves

THE men and women of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. have achieved a signal honor by continuing their splendid production in such volume as to justify renewal of their Army-Navy "E" Award in the form of a new pennant with one star affixed. The management and employes have thus indicated their solid determination to support our fighting forces by supplying the materials which are necessary for ultimate victory.

We are indeed proud to have won the honor of flying the Army-Navy "E", with star affixed, for excellence in production, but we are even prouder of the will to produce that has made this honor possible — and the will to *keep on producing* until another, and another and still another star has been added.

Conscious that this second War Department recognition is a trust, as well as an honor, we shall rededicate ourselves, Company and employes, to the completion of the task entrusted to us towards winning this, our war. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.—444 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Heavy Chemicals

Slight Easement in Supply Situation Noted in Some Chemicals —Calcium Chloride Demand Satisfied

Some signs of improvement developed in the industrial chemical supply situation during the past month. Slight easement could be noted in the tension over acetic, oxalic and sulphuric acids although there was no indication of plentiful supplies. The open Winter has checked the demand for calcium chloride for ice control and this has permitted producers to satisfy all short shipped contracts and prepare a stockpile for future wants. Chlorine has also drifted into a more favorable supply condition. Fundamentally, the positions of soda ash and soda caustic have improved through the maintenance of heavy deliveries against short shipped standing orders. The relaxation of buying interest from the aluminum plants allowed producers of ash to shift the movement into other channels and some real progress was made in relieving an overstrained production.

In reference to the alkalies, it was reported that the panicky demand had entirely subsided. Scared by previous shortages that developed, some consumers in an attempt to evade such future possibilities overbought their requirements. The opinion prevailed in some quarters that demand was inflated and that buyers were inclined to have a cushion that would ease the weight of circumstances affiliated with a critical situation. This was not exactly hoarding although that term was used in a description of the recent buying movement.

Soda sulphide was favored by a better supply position but the rayon mills have kept carbon bisulphide definitely tight and the textile mills have bought enough formic acid to force some producers to short ship orders. Heavy deliveries of magnesia chloride have kept that market exceedingly tight.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.2 in the week ended January 22, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 91.2 in the previous week and 87.9 percent a year ago.

Offerings of items listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	**170.6**	**170.6**	**170.2**

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**116.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Aluminum.—A new policy permitting the use of aluminum for postwar experiments has been announced by WPB. Heretofore, the Aluminum and Magnesium Division of WPB has refused requests for allocations of the light metal for experiments to work out models for civilian goods after the cessation of hostilities.

Aluminum Oxide. — Excess inventories uncovered a lot of 2,000 pounds which was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Cadmium Nitrate.—A lot of 9,000 pounds of powder taken from excess inventories was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Calcium Chloride. — Restoration of normal conditions was about complete in this market. Some producers who were four to five weeks behind their shipping schedule have now made up all short shipped material. The absence of demand for ice control so far this Winter has favored the supply situation and producers are in a position to start from scratch when activity develops.

Feldspar.—Demand from the glass industry has continued active with about 60 percent of production going to manufacturers of glass containers. Domestic production of feldspar has been maintained at approximately 350,000 short tons per year which is the pre-war rate. Last year, output was maintained only by processing large stocks of crude feldspar normally held in reserve plus the crude material being currently mined. These stocks are now nearly depleted so that production of ground spar may be expected to decline in the future because of the reduced quantity of crude spar now being mined.

Nickel Sulphate. — Enough requests were in the market to take care of production and there was no excess supply available in any quarter. It was doubtful if much material could be accepted for shipment this side of the Spring months.

Phosporus. — Supply situation remained tight as the major part of production was taken for military requirements. Heavy shipments to war production industries have featured the market throughout the past month and there appeared to be no permanent relief to the civilian supply situation in sight until government demand is relaxed or production is increased.

Soda Ash.—Slow but persistent improvement in the market's position could be noted. While shipments were behind schedule, progress was made and the release of deliveries to the aluminum industry was reflected in larger shipments through other consuming channels. Producers were not inclined to accept new orders until they have satisfied the demand from regular customers.

Soda Caustic. — Heavy shipments helped to satisfy a demand that might have been somewhat inflated. There were still many standing orders to be filled but the panicky demand subsided and there appeared to be more of a restoration of confidence in the situation. The market remained tight with little evidence of easement in sight until supply and demand are more evenly divided.

Soda Hypochlorite. — Regional Redistribution Division of WPB has gathered 100,000 pounds of 5 percent concentration bleach from excess inventories and has offered the same for sale.

Acids

Formic. — Buying interest has increased from the textile industry where mills use this material extensively as an acidulant in the dye bath. Demand broadened during the month sufficiently to tax production, in fact some makers were forced to short ship deliveries. The price structure of the market was firm under prevailing influences.

Oxalic.—While some producers were unable to accept orders for anything like nearby shipment, others were in a more comfortable position. It was generally admitted, however, that the supply situation was sensitive and likely to change rapidly under any new buying pressure. Extensive shipments were made during the month for military requirements.

Phosphoric. — Supply situation remained tight owing to the diversion of basic material into channels essential to the war effort.

Sulphuric.—Production met military requirements and left some for other essential wants. The supply situation appeared to be working into a more

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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LIGHT CALCINED MAGNESIA
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85% AND 90% STRENGTHS

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ZINC SULFATE (monohydrated)

FOR THE INDUSTRY THAT REQUIRES HIGH PURITY

— Properties —

- Fine, crystalline
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100 lb. Bags—(425) Bbls.
Plant shipment prompt,
C. L. or L. C. L.

Unexcelled for Rayon Processing

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SODIUM NITRATE

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POTASSIUM NITRATE • SODIUM NITRITE • SODIUM NITRATE
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Acid Cleaning in Food Plant Sanitation

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Stockton, Calif. — Portland, Ore.
Birmingham, Ala. — Danville, Pa.
Melbourne, Australia

comfortable condition although there was no evidence of accumulation at any point. Less complaint was heard in reference to the ordnance supply made available for fertilizer requirements.

Insecticides

Buying interest has increased during the month and shipments have started, except to the cotton growing areas. It is hoped that orders from that section will be placed for shipments at the manufacturers' option so that distribution may continue orderly. The manpower shortage is probably the industry's greatest obstacle. The transportation outlook remained uncertain. Bulk size packages are scarce although some easement was reported in Victory Garden containers.

Cryolite as defined by GPO-M-198, is the natural ore of sodium aluminum fluoride, any product refined from this ore and also all forms of synthetic cryolite. WPB states that, unless specifically authorized, no person shall deliver, and no person shall accept delivery of cryolite unless it is to be used by the person accepting delivery as an insecticide or for the manufacture of insecticides.

War Food Administration reported 10,320 pounds of sulphur strips delivered shipside for lend-lease shipment during November.

Anhydrous Hydrogen Chloride Process Found

A new process for producing anhydrous hydrogen chloride which offers definite advantages over other known methods has been announced by the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber manufacturers as well as makers of vinyl chloride and synthetic resins.

Employing chlorosulfonic acid, the recently patented process produces anhydrous hydrochloric acid greater than 99 percent purity without explosion hazard. This is done so simply that only a single control is necessary. Installation requires only standard materials of construction involving a lower investment than other methods. Additional advantages include a low operating expense and production of a usable byproduct, sulphuric acid.

Hooker Shifts Trimble And Davis in Sales Setup

Hooker Electrochemical Company has assigned Thomas H. Trimble as its sales representative in the Eastern Middle Atlantic territory, with headquarters in the New York office. Mr. Trimble has been associated with the sales department for eight years, chiefly in the upper New York State and Western Pennsylvania territory. Ralph E. Davis, jr., has been appointed Sales Representative in the upper New York State and Western Pennsylvania area, with headquarters at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Davis will, in addition, continue his special technical service work with the leather industry, including principal tanneries in the entire Eastern area. Mr. Davis joined the Hooker Company in 1941 having been associated with the leather industry for eight years prior to that time.

Junior Chemical Engineers To Hear About South America

Rubber and chemical industries of South America will be the topic of the address by James A. Lee, managing editor of *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering*, at the next meeting of the Junior Chemical Engineers of New York, February 16. The meeting will be held at Child's restaurant, 109 West Forty-second street, with dinner at 7 p.m.

Burt Heads Goodrich Chemical Division

William I. Burt has been named manager of plants of the newly formed chemical division of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Other divisional appointments were Dr. Frank J. Schoenfeld, as director of technical research and development, Dr. Victor E. Wellman as director of purchases and Harry E. Foster as general auditor.

Dorlands Are in Florida

Ralph E. Dorland, manager of the New York branch of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., left January 29, with Mrs. Dorland, for Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where they plan to spend the month of February.

Penna. Salt Moves N.Y. Office

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has moved its New York office from 9 East Forty-first street to 40 West Fortieth street.

Trade Briefs

Chemical Center Corporation has moved its offices to 826 Broadway, this city.

Pearson Chemical Company, this city, has decreased its capital from $1,000,000 to $500,000.

H & W Chemicals, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $100,000.

C. U. McClellan Agricultural Laboratory warehouse, Los Angeles, Calif., was destroyed by fire January 14.

Shenandoah Chemists, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Ammonia **ALUM** Potash
ALL GRADES
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DRUMS RECONDITIONED
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Your post-war boat will not use old-time ropes of hemp—she'll have nylon lines, seven times stronger, easier to tie, and proof against fraying or burning. No distant dream, nylon rope is now proving itself on the battlefronts. Out of the laboratories and work-shops of American industry—another matter-of-fact miracle will enter *your* daily life!

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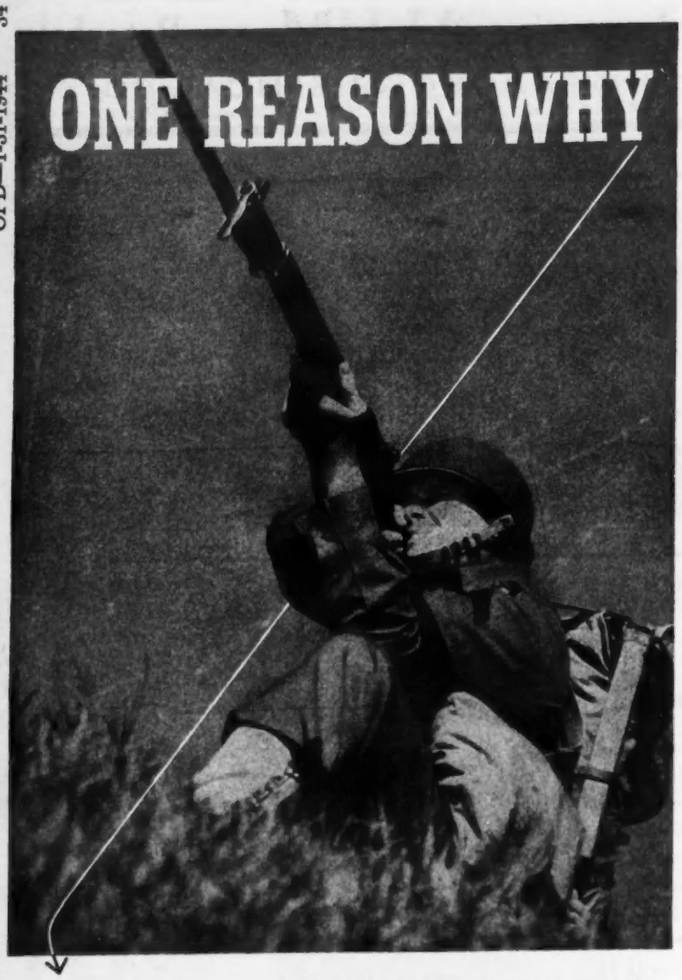

deliveries of NAPHTHALENE may be curtailed . . .

Naphthalene, long recognized as one of the most dependable moth preventives known, is also used in the manufacture of plasticizers for smokeless powder. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for war purposes.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 90 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

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Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Production of Essential Materials Holds Coaltar Derivatives in Tight Supply—Hydrogenated Solvents Demand Expanding

Production of essential war and civilian materials continues to absorb coaltar byproducts and derivatives heavily, keeping practically all such compounds in tight supply. Quotations throughout the market remain unchanged. Creosote oil and phenol are maintaining their comparatively easy supply positions among the important basic products.

The use of cyclohexane, cyclohexanol, and other hydrogenated solvents is showing gradual expansion in the manufacture of rain-wear and other waterproof coatings based on vinyl and similar synthetic resins. Some concern is being expressed as to the possible position of benzol in the postwar period should its consumption in the production of synthetic rubber continue heavy. Such use might, it was opined, affect its availability for many solvent purposes.

Scheduling of steel operations for the week beginning January 22 were at 99.4 percent of ingot capacity, compared with a rate of 99 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The 99.4 percent figure is equivalent to an output of 1,727,900 net tons of ingots and castings. The production in the previous week was reported as 1,720,900 net tons. A month ago the indicated production rate was at 93 percent of capacity, equivalent to 1,504,200 tons, and one year ago the rate was at 97.4 percent.

Offerings of certain compounds listed in the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Continued expansion of production of high-octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber was reflected in the sharp curtailment of benzol granted civilian uses in the January allocations by WPB. No easing in the tight supply situation is anticipated in months to come. The market tone continues firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending January 22 to have totaled 3,950,000 gallons.

Coaltar.—The coal shortage is reported to be causing a slight decrease in coking operations. As for many months past, coaltar output is moving to refining plants as available. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending January 22 to have totaled 15,417,800 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Supplies continue comfortable, as demand for wood preserving purposes remains somewhat below normal. Quotations show no change. WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 20,000 gallons of crude tar acid creosote oil. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending January 22 to have totaled 815,500 gallons.

Cresylic Acid.—Supplies of domestic material, both coaltar and petroleum, continue tight. Stocks of imported material are reported to be gradually increasing. All varieties continue under full WPB allocation. Schedule of prices unchanged. Recent arrivals of imported material from abroad are reported to have totaled approximately 820 drums.

Naphthalene.—Crude grades are gradually becoming tighter, with indications that the trend will continue. As reported in previous issues, phthalic anhydride production, in which naphthalene is the basic material, is being expanded to meet the increased need for various phthalate compounds in war materials. Quotations show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending January 22 to have totaled 1,720,200 pounds.

Phenol.—Remains in rather easy supply, both as regards refined grades and phenol-cresol resin mixtures. Market tone continues steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending Januarly 22 to have totaled 229,400 pounds.

Toluol.—No change is reported in supply conditions. Any toluol available from decrease in munitions manufacture is believed to have been rerouted into production of high-octane gasoline. Market tone remains firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending January 22 to have totaled 790,000 gallons.

Xylol.—Tight supply position characterized as unabated. Opinion expressed that in case of petroleum xylol, straight xylol will continue to be furnished when the material is called for, and possibility of return to toluol-xylol mixture is gradually growing more remote. Market tone continues firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during the week ending January 22 to have totaled 178,400 gallons.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—The coaltar bases market is quiet and steady, with demand continuing to reach a relatively high rate. Offerings continue limited. A basically strong market tone is noted. Benzol is steady and in active call. Ruling prices are:—Benzol, pure, tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10 degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Continues to move actively on orders for use as solvent for vinyl resins in manufacturing of rainproof coatings and other applications. Quotations firm.

Cyclohexanol.—Demand maintaining satisfactory volume. Prices show no change.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—War production needs keeping market in steady position. shows no change.

Cleve's.—Call from representative consumers sustaining steady market tone.

Gamma.—Production of essential materials continues to take compound actively. Market tone steady.

Laurent's.—Regular shipments made on contracts maintaining stable market tone.

Maleic.—Supplies continue under complete WPB allocation as shortage of raw material restricts manufacture. Quotations firm.

Picric.—Production of munitions and essential materials holding supplies in tight position. Prices show no change.

Other Intermediates

Anilin.—Supply position reported to have shown gradual improvement in recent weeks. Demand for produc-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

tion of war materials continues heavy. Prices firm.

Anthracene.—Supplies remain rather tight. Demand actively maintained. Market tone firm.

Anthraquinone.—Heavy demand for war production holding supplies short. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—Essential use continues to keep supplies very tight. Price structure firm.

Betanaphthol. — Demand actively maintained. Supplies sufficient to permit prompt shipment of reasonable volume. Quotations unchanged.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 3,295 pounds of dibutyl phthalate.

Dinitrotoluene.—Shortage of toluol restricting supplies. Market tone steady.

Nitrobenzene.—WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 5,000 pounds of nitrobenzene.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Demand balancing production. Raw material shortage curbs manufacture. Market tone steady.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies remain very tight with shipments, especially of large quantities, backlogged three weeks and more. Indications that raw material for production, benzol, will not ease in near future give rise to thought that paradichlorobenzene will remain tight and possibly grow tighter as agricultural demand augments regular call. Market firm.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Heavy demand for essential purposes keeping supplies very tight. Quotations show no change.

Resorcinol. — Movement into consuming industry continues heavy. Supplies termed ample for all reasonable orders. Prices firm.

Coaltar Colors

Production of textile dyestuffs and coaltar colors continues very active, with activity in that consuming industry unabated. Estimates indicate that textile output in 1944 should be approximately as during 1943 or show only a slight decrease. Demand for certified colors by the cosmetic and food industries is reported as being satisfactorily maintained.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

The 23,000 figure was first adduced in 1924 before a congressional committee. It developed that there have been no official statistics to substantiate the statement, but that it was based on theoretical capitalization of income reported in returns. Thus, all persons reporting net incomes above $50,000 were classed as millionaires if the extension was made on the basis of a 5 percent return on capital.

Such a deduction, the chamber points out, would have to be predicated on the assumption that all incomes were derived from invested funds, which, of course, was not so. Therefore, the chamber can't understand why the results obtained by such reasoning should be repeated by a thoughtful person at this time.

Insecticides Coloring Bill Revisions Studied

—Continued from page 3

the Secretary of Agriculture (or the War Food Administrator) determines that coloring is unnecessary for the protection of public health.

It also would exempt white powder insecticides and fungicides where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that coloring would be impracticable. This would include such conditions as where coloring materials are not available, where addition of coloring would destroy or seriously impair the effectiveness of a particular insecticide or fungicide due to chemical reaction, or where color would render the product unsuitable for particular uses.

A third exemption, with respect to products used for manufacturing or noninsecticidal or nonfungicidal use, made in the original bill and approved in a letter of April 22, 1943, from the undersecretary, has been retained in the new proposed draft, but somewhat rephrased to clarify the intention to exempt only those products which are in fact used for manufacturing or nonsecticidal or nonfungicidal purposes. Commenting on this feature of the legislation, C. W. Kitchen, deputy director of the WFA, in a letter to the committee, called attention to a similar provision at the end of Section 2 of the Insecticide Act wherein insecticides and fungicides intended for export are exempted from the statute only if they are not in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use.

The revised bill would be effective one year after the date of its enactment. The revised bill amends Section 7 of the Insecticide Act by adding the following:—

"In the case of any white powder insecticide or fungicide containing arsenic in its elemental form or in any combinations, or flurine in any of its combinations, if such insecticide or fungicide is not distinctly colored in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture (or the War Food Administrator), unless first, it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture (or the War Food Administrator) that coloring would be impracticable; or second, the Secretary of Agriculture (or the War Food Administrator) determines that coloring is unnecessary for the protection of the public health:—Provided, however, that no such insecticide or fungicide shall be deemed adulterated within the provisions of this paragraph when intended for manufacturing or noninsecticidal or nonfungicidal uses, but if such insecticide or fungicide shall not, in fact, be used for manufacturing or noninsecticidal or nonfungicidal uses, then this proviso shall not exempt such insecticide or fungicide from the operations of any of the provisions of this paragraph. The Secretary of Agriculture (and the War Food Administrator through the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under the Insecticide Act of 1910, pursuant to the authority granted under the provisions of the First War Powers Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 838) and appropriate Executive Orders) is hereby authorized to make and promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this paragraph and to specify the colors and compounds or substances to be used to produce such colors.

"This amendment shall become effective one year after the date of its enactment."

Casein Imports Aided By Argentina Axis Break

—Continued from page 4

purchasing program to acquire Argentina's casein stocks was first brought up several months ago when diplomatic relations with that country became rather tense because of Argentina's refusal to cooperate in the United Nation's war effort.

One probable effect of Argentina's break with the Axis and her complete enrollment on the side of the United Nations may be a relaxation of our own restrictions on shipping to Argentina, thus making more space available for Argentine cargo. This undoubtedly will mean a diminishing of the troubles encountered by American casein importers in consumating their purchase orders.

Licenses had been granted for the importation of 3,000 tons of casein from Argentina for the first quarter without any assurances that the ship space would be available. Permission was granted recently for importation of an additional 3,000 tons. If the diplomatic situation clears up in the way officials hope for and military developments do not cause another bottleneck in shipping, shipment of the casein to the United States appears assured.

N. Y. Paint Club Views Postwar Market Needs

—Continued from page 4

tion in the traditional Fall painting season, was advocated at the afternoon session by Joseph Janovic, New York retail paint store operator.

Other speakers at this session included A. W. Schultz, of William A. White & Sons; Philip H. Gladstone, of firm of Gladstone-Raines, Inc.; and William E. Haugaard, former New York State Commissioner of Architecture.

At the evening session, Ken K. Doscher, sales manager of the Lily Tulip Cup Company, urged the use of the aptitude test in the selection of salesmen. Benet A. Polikoff, North Carolina attorney, representing the U. S. Treasury Department, spoke on the need for a huge overscription to the Fourth War Loan.

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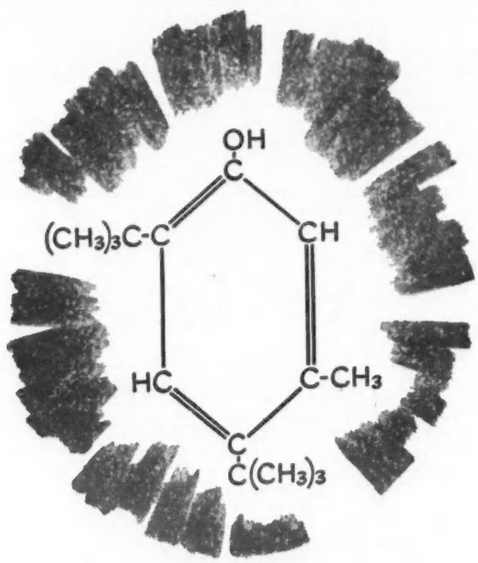

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Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
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Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

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Availability of Many Paint Materials Fluctuating with Shifts in Direction of War Production Needs

Paint mixers continue endeavoring with varying degrees of success to meet the specifications of the War Production Board with formulations, in which drastic economies are exercised on the use of linseed and other drying oils, in such manner as to sacrifice as little as possible of the glossy finish and other desirable qualities in their products whereon they had built their reputations. Meanwhile, the raw materials markets are undergoing kaleidoscopic changes in the current and prospective supplies of many of the other ingredients of these products as pressure is intensified or lifted on the various kinds of war production.

As the war needs for one or more of these paint materials are abated, cutbacks in production are ordered in these directions and stockpiles of these materials are gradually released in part and the supply situation, insofar as civilian consumers are concerned, undergoes an easing process through the lifting of allocation controls. On the other hand, as war requirements for other materials increase and current production and stocks are shown to be insufficient for the conduct of the war, amplification of production is ordered and civilian use of the scanty stocks is tightened with allocations or other forms of restrictions.

Although still held down in their manufacturing operations to inadequate quotas of linseed oil and the quantities permitted in each gallon of their government specified new formulations, the paint makers are now being allowed to employ some of the other drying oils, notably dehydrated castor oil and oiticica oil, which latter is freed of allocation for the ensuing six months, to a much freer extent than heretofore. Moreover, the belief is gaining ground that restrictions on linseed oil will be eased in the second quarter of this year and that naphthenates will be taken out of allocation control by March 1.

The more liberal supply of mercury and a precipitate drop in its open market price has been followed this past week by a lowering of the quotations for technical mercury salts to the extent of 20 cents per pound for the red and yellow mercury oxides. There has been a slight easing of the allocation control on cadmium products. But, on the other hand, chromium colors have had their civilian use restrictions tightened still further.

Offerings of paint and varnish materials, listed in some of our current market reports, are being made from idle or excess stocks by WPB's Regional Redistribution Division, Empire State Building, New York City.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production of metallic lead continuing to reach a sizable volume and with only a slight diminution in the inflow of the metal of foreign origin, the market for pig lead remains comfortably easy, showing adequate supplies for war production purposes and plenty for non-military users. As there is an especially notable plethora of the corroding grades, lead pigment makers are having no difficulty in filling their needs. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week Jan. 21-28 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

A gradual easing of the zinc slab supply situation is now under way, occasioned not so much by a slightly increased production of the slabs from plentiful stocks of zinc ore and concentrates as by a contraction of the takings of war production industries, which has resulted from cutbacks in these industries, particularly in the brass manufacturing program. Although there was considerable complaint until recently about shortages in zinc slabs, which were attributed to inadequacy of refining facilities and insufficient labor, it is noteworthy that in the Bureau of Mines report on 1943 operations in this industry it is recorded that smelter production of zinc slabs for last year broke all records, inasmuch as the markedly lower output from domestic ores was more than balanced by a 35 percent increase in production from foreign ores. But, despite the recent easing of the slab situation through the diminution of war industries' requirements, priorities are still required for the purchase of these slabs.

Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week of Jan. 21-28 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Price Changes

Advanced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Butyl alcohol, ferment., Ind. and Ill. 1c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, ferment., Ind. and Ill., 0.7c. per lb.
Hide glues, made of imported raw materials, 7½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, B to K, 1c. to 10c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, ½c. per lb.
Mercury oxide, technical, red and yellow, at works, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Continues in fairly active call for war production purposes but in only light request on civilian account. Market stable.

Lead Titanate.—Still in moderately keen demand on war order account but showing a seasonal waning of civilian interest. Tone holding steady.

Litharge.—Military business continues sizable, albeit civilian ordering exhibits a shrinkage. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Moving in routine fashion with offerings still rather limited by reduced supplies of zinc sulphide and a lowering of some grades of dry-ground barytes. In this connection it is interesting to note that the recovery of zinc sulphide pigments, including lithopone, from secondary zinc scrap last year amounted to only 11,045 short tons, compared with 15,750 tons in 1942.

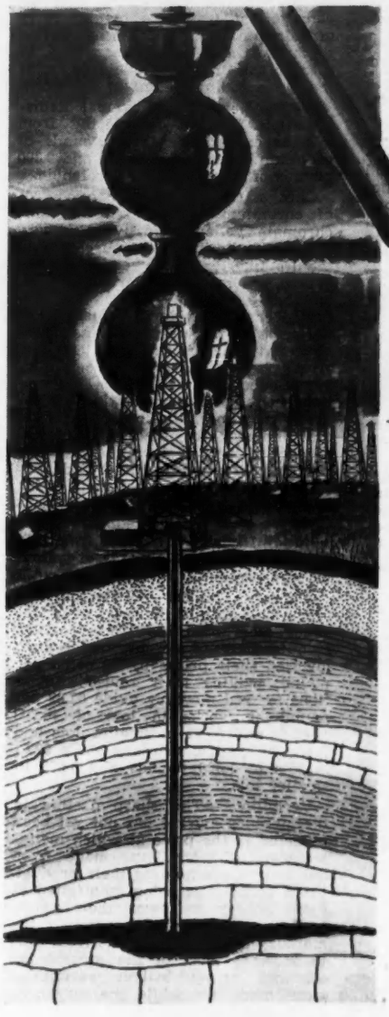
Orange Mineral.—In moderate inquiry on all scores. Market fairly firm, though quieting. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 110 pounds of orange mineral.

Red Lead.—Despite some shrinkage of civilian buying interest, the market for this pigment continues to manifest considerable activity on war orders. Tone strong.

Titanium Dioxide.—Distribution of this whitening agent remaining available for civilian usage, after the filling of all rated orders, is still being arranged by the producers among all eligible non-military work consumers. But, with the current output and supplies continuing considerably below total requirements, civilian users are in most instances receiving only moderate quantities in these allotments which include all forms of the material containing more than 12 percent TiO_2, including titanated lithopone.

Zinc Oxides.—Movement of lead-free zinc oxide, placed under WPB allocation on and after February 1, is becoming decidedly restricted. Even leaded zinc oxides, although free from allocation control, are in somewhat lighter supply, so that offerings are becoming rather limited, manifesting a still further tightening tendency.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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CHICAGO Fred A. Jensen	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.	PHILADELPHIA Geo. A. Rawley Co.	SEATTLE Carl F. Muller & Co.
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WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 750 pounds of zinc oxide.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A routine movement of both Canadian and domestic materials continues to be noted without price revisions of any kind.

Barytes. — Waterground barytes made from Missouri barite continues in moderate supply, although there is still an acute scarcity of dryground barium sulphate at producers' plants in Tennessee and Georgia. Market growing firmer daily.

Chalk.—Still moving slowly but steadily into consuming channels in the paint trade. Tone steady.

China Clay.—A fairly brisk call is noted for both domestic and imported materials with prices firmly maintained for all descriptions. Latest arrivals of imported clay have included 750 tons.

Charcoal.—Only a moderate request is reported for the granulated and pulverized grades of pinewood charcoal used by the paint trade. Offerings continue limited as producers are not eager sellers at the present price levels and are still endeavoring to obtain price ceilings on these forms of their material more nearly commensurate with those established for hardwood charcoal.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Continues in light inquiry with no change in price structure.

Mica.—A fairly brisk demand is reported from the paint trade for virtually all the waterground grades of scrap mica, especially the pulverized forms, but there is also a moderate request for the dryground grades.

Talc.—Buying interest fairly sizable. The supply of fibrous talc is proving more liberal in most quarters. Stocks of this type of talc in the West Coast area are reported to have increased to the point where producers are searching for new markets. In the New York fibrous talc region, however, some tightness persists, with producers in that sector currently about three weeks behind in shipments but confidently expecting to get caught up on deliveries within the relatively near future. Similarly the supply obtained in Vermont and from the Georgia-Carolina area is now deemed adequate to meet the demand for fillers in such products as roofing compounds, paper and rubber.

Whiting.—Continues in fair request. Market firm.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Only a light movement is currently reported in this color pigment. Prices well maintained.

Bone Blacks.—Still being shipped in fair-sized quantities. Market holding steady.

Carbon Blacks.—Spirited buying by synthetic rubber tire makers of furnace blacks, easy processing and medium processing blacks continues to characterize the market for carbon blacks, with only a fair demand noted from the paint trade for channels. As previously mentioned the extensive and constantly amplified purchasing movement of the synthetic rubber tire producers has been chiefly responsible for the lowering of inventories last month from 211,000,000 pounds to 195,487,000 pounds. In this connection, it may well be noted that a vesting order (1331) by the Alien Property Custodian has been amended to apply to approximately 15,760 bags of Italian-owned carbon black stored on pier 2, in Hoboken, N. J.

Cadmium.—A tendency on the part of the War Production Board toward easing its control of the use of cadmium products, revealed in its amendment of general preference order M-65 and in its revocation of general preference order M-65-A, has encouraged at least one manufacturer of cadmium pigments, who had halted production nearly two years ago, to reenter the production field by turning out a yellow cadmium lithopone.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering from idle or excess stocks 500 pounds of cadmium selenide red No. 3, and 2,300 pounds of cadmium sulpha selenide.

Chrome Colors.—Allocation control of chromium oxide green and zinc chromate yellow, effective February 1, and the limitation of purchases in the first quarter of this year in chrome yellow, chrome green, chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange and hydrated chrome oxide to 25 percent of the users' aggregate purchases in 1941 have put a severe crimp in any and all operations in these chrome pigments except on war orders. Exemptions in favor of the printing ink industry now permit those engaged in that industry to obtain and use 50 percent of their 1941 purchases of the grouped chrome pigments but do not allow them any additional supplies for filling government orders.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering from idle or excess stocks 885 pounds of yellow chrome pigment.

Mercury Oxides. — Reflecting the precipitate drop in the price of quicksilver from $195 to $135 per flask, manufacturers of mercury oxides have lowered their prices by 20 cents per pound, making their revised quotations for red mercury oxide $2.89 per pound at works in lots of 10,000 pounds and $2.91 in smaller lots and those for yellow mercury oxide $2.67 in lots of 1,000 pounds and $2.69 in smaller lots.

Vermilions.—The sharp decline in the mercury market has not yet been reflected in the price at which manufacturers of vermilions made from quicksilver are holding their product. Little surprise is being manifested at their failure to lower their prices commensurately with the drop in the mercury quotation in flasks from $195 to $135, as most of the present-day offerings of quicksilver vermilions were made up while mercury was commanding the former figure. In fact, the current price represents a drop of 15 cents per pound, made at the close of December, 1941, when quicksilver was commanding $212 a flask and higher.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates continue to lead the popularity procession in the field of satisfactory drying agents. Naphthenates, although believed to be in line for removal from allocation within the relatively near future, are still subject to allocation control and hence to delays of a month in obtaining authorization to buy them. However, no reasonable application for such permission is now being refused by WPB and consumers of driers willing to wait a month for such authorization are taking a steadily increasing quantity of these materials.

Stearates are still the leaders among the flattening agents, with the demand for them far outstripping the current supply and with many producers sold two or three months ahead. A fair inquiry is also noted for palmitates.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 20,000 pounds of copper naphthenate and 10,000 pounds of copper naphthenate tallate.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone. — Supplies have eased somewhat, and are expected to ease further during next few months. Quotations steady.

Butyl Acetate.—Higher raw material costs are responsible for an increase in the February prices of butyl acetate produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois. Representing an increase of 0.7c. per pound throughout the particular schedule, the price in tankcars will become 17.60c. per pound, effective February 1.

Butyl Alcohol.—As in butyl acetate, the price of butyl alcohol produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois will be 1c. per pound higher next month. Effective February 1 the material will be priced at 18.30c. per pound, in tankcars.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for

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sale from excess inventories 3,295 pounds of dibutyl phthalate.

Diethyl Oxalate.—One producer has reported supplies of this material to have eased sufficiently to permit the acceptance of new contracts. Quotations unchanged.

Nitrocellulose.—Continues in rather easy supply position. Market steady.

Naval Stores

There was little to record in the way of activity in primary markets for rosin last week, mainly for the reason that offerings were light throughout the period. The movement into consuming channels apparently was fairly steady but new business, as already intimated, was limited by the lack of adequate fresh supplies. The prevailing tone, in such circumstances, was firm. Considerable of the rosin moving to consumers on old and new contracts recently was reported to have been taken from government holdings in primary centers, the lack of sufficient labor and transportation facilities preventing the forwarding of supplies from interior points. Business in turpentine was slow but an increase in buying interest is expected with the approach of Spring and the season for activity in exterior painting. Supplies of rosin in the hands of the government under loans to producers made some time back have decreased materially in recent weeks and it is contended by some that these holdings will have been completely withdrawn by the owners before the expiration of the current season. Plans are said to be under discussion by government and trade officials for increasing the labor supply before the opening of the new naval stores year, but the outlook for improvement in conditions to any material extent is not regarded as favorable.

It was announced from Washington that under the terms of the government farm price support plan for 1944 each producer of gum naval stores will be offered the option of tendering turpentine and rosin as collateral for non-recourse loans at rates equal to 90 percent of the parity price or selling their turpentine and rosin to the War Food Administration for stockpile purposes at 95 percent of the parity price. Specific prices will be established on the basis of parity as of January 15, 1944, and will be announced at a later date. These support prices will apply to navel stores placed in storage at approved warehouse locations throughout the producing region. Rosin must be in eligible metal drums or wood barrels, and the turpentine must be stored in the warehousemen's bulk storage tanks. It is contemplated that, as in previous years, the loan and purchase program will be administered through an agreement with the American Turpentine Farmers' Association Cooperative.

Turpentine.—The local turpentine market lacked features of interest last week. Business was quiet, consumers and dealers being disposed to hold off for fresh developments in the primary situation.

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Para Reds Iron Blues
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Announcement
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G. S. ZIEGLER, formerly General Manager of Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp., announces the formation of his own company on January 1, 1944, to be known as G. S. Ziegler & Co., located at the above address.

THE PRODUCTS. Asphalt and Pitch Products — "Compounds to Specification" — Animal and Cottonseed Pitch; Gilsonite; Natural Asphalts; Manjak; Manganese Oxide; Waxes; etc.

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COTTONSEED PITCH NATURAL ASPHALTS
STEARINE PITCH STAIN ASPHALT
MANJAK BONE PITCH
GILSONITE

Savannah, Jan. 28.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	77½	300	8	67	42,001
Tuesday ..	77½	...	10	82	41,929
Wednesday.	77¾	650	24	45	41,908
Thursday..	77¾	...	6	99	41,815
Friday ...	78	400	2	308	41,509

Chicago, Jan. 28.—There is considerable buying interest in turpentine while sellers generally are not anxious to sell. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—Demand for all grades of rosin in the local market was reported as light and limited to small quantities to fill the current needs of consumers and dealers. The tone remained firm.

Savannah, Jan. 28.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.45	$3.45	$3.50	$3.50	$3.52
D	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.73
E	3.96	3.96	3.97	3.97	3.99
F	4.10	4.10	4.11	4.11	4.12
G	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.14
H	4.13	4.13	4.14	4.14	4.16
I	4.13	4.13	4.14	4.14	4.14
K	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.30
M	4.37	4.37	4.36	4.36	4.37
N	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47
WG	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31
WW	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52
X	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52
	Barrels				
Sales	187	...	329	...	91
Receipts ...	22	277	21	50	148
Shipments..	200	577	449	943	600
Stocks	...	...	...	...	34,041

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Rosin inquiry active. Five-drum lots were:—B grade, $5.25 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.98; M grade, $6.11; W.W. grade, $8.27.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Moving steadily into consuming channels on old and new contracts. During November last 36,405 pounds of pine oil were delivered for export on lease-lend account, making a total since January 1, 1943, of 111,634 pounds.

Pitch.—Consumption steady and apparently liberal in war and civilian industries. Market firm.

Tar Oil.—Selling schedules maintained at previous levels. Market tone firm. Demand steady.

Shellac

Recent advices from London suggest that the Indian Lac Research Institute is leaving nothing undone to prepare for the post-war period. The Institute is said to have shown the possibilities for using shellac for plastics, and suggests that the dormant lac dye trade might be revived by better methods of recovery. Improvement in Indian processes for making shellac and seedlac alone would save appreciable time and labor as well as

—*Continued on page 45*

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Textile Agents Continue in Active Demand—Improved Call for Leather Chemicals Maintained

Demand for textile chemicals and sizings continues heavy, with the production and finishing of goods very actively maintained. Movement of leather processing agents is also holding the somewhat expanded volume reported in the previous week. Prices remain unchangd.

The Food Distribution Administration expects to buy about 332,000 bales of raw cotton on the open market for shipment to Allies, it was reported by the War Food Administration January 21. The latter agency also has presented details of its price support program in which non-recourse loans on upland cotton produced in 1944 and stored on farms or in warehouses will be made available to farmers at 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1944. A support program is also made available on the 1944 domestic production of wool.

The Textile Color Card Association has issued a supplement to the United States Army color card, showing four new colors adopted for the services by the Quartermaster General. The new shades are a brick red, authorized for the transportation corps, and a golden yellow, and old gold, and a mosstone adopted for the Women's Army Corps. Production of lint cotton in Venezuela for the 1943-44 season is estimated at from 8,800,000 to 9,900,000 pounds, compared with a yield of 7,541,600 pounds for 1942-43, according to the Department of Commerce.

Continuance of research activities was authorized by the National Cotton Council in its annual meeting, held in Memphis during the week. The office of research of the War Production Board authorized the expenditure of $100,000 and specified thirty technicians to be employed by the council for investigations.

Cotton textile producers were urged January 27 by WPB to sell against non-rated orders to the extent permitted by M-317. Unwillingness to take non-rated orders, the cotton branch of the agency stated, tends to defeat the purposes of the order, just as unwillingness to accept a proportionate share of rated business made the order necessary.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
272.8	272.8	271.1	260.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate. — Quotations continue unchanged. Demand characterized as well maintained.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—War production needs taking practically entire output. Market steady.

Chrome Acetate.—Schedule of quotations shows no change. Demand decreasing somewhat.

Enzymes.—The War Food Administration reports that during November 112 pounds of enzymes were delivered at shipside for export under the lend-lease act. In the first eleven months of 1943 such shipments amounted to 9,525 pounds.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Heavy demand keeping supplies tight. No change in prices.

Soda Prussiate.—Steady market tone sustained by demand from regular users.

Soda Formaldehyde Sulphoxalate.—Supply conditions continue quite tight. Quotations unchanged.

Soda Bichromate.—Remains under full WPB allocation. Heavy war demand holding supplies tight. Quotations firm.

Sodium Peroxide.—Movement into war production continues heavy, holding supplies tight. Quotations show no change.

Zinc Dust.—Prices steady. Demand from textile industry described as routine.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Limitation of use to food coloring restricting demand. Quotations show no change.

Cochineal.—Requests for material only occasionally received. Market steady.

Logwood.—Prices continue steady at ceiling levels on normal demand. Supply position comfortable.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Suppliers report that they have gradually caught up with most unfilled orders. Demand continues good and production is declared to be moving out as fast as it becomes available. Quotations show no change.

Albumen, Egg.—Edible material continues trend toward easier supply, reflecting increased egg production. Production of technical material remains uncertain, giving rise to tight supplies, particularly in the spot market. The price of edible egg albumen will be reduced February 1, in accordance with the sliding price ceiling governing the item. The reduction will be in the neighborhood of 7c. per pound.

Corn Sugar. — Demand remains heavy, delaying shipments. Prices unchanged. The WFA has reported that in the first eleven months of 1943 deliveries of edible corn sugar to shipside for export under the lend-lease act amounted to 2,038,748 pounds.

Egg Yolk. — Supplies considerably improved. Quotations unchanged. The WFA has announced a shell egg price support program in which carlot prices are to be specified periodically for all areas of the United States.

Starch, Corn. — Ordering continues active. Market firm. The visible supply of corn in the United States increased 2,070,000 bushels in the week ended January 22, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. The WFA has reported that during November there was delivered to shipside 8,239,460 pounds of corn starch. During the first eleven months of 1943, such deliveries amounted to 162,612,897 pounds. In the eleven-month period, 57,910 pounds of laundry starch were delivered for the same purpose. The WFA has also released details of a support price program in which non-recourse loans on corn at 85 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1944 will be made available to farmers on farm-stored corn grading number 3 or better except as to moisture content.

Starch, Potato. — Supplies continue ample. Demand good, Market steady.

Tanning Materials

Myrobalans.—Small supplies which are coming in find ready market. High freight rate causes price to be out of line, as regards tannin content. Quotations unchanged.

Quebracho. — Demand continues rather good. Shortage of freight space restricting importation somewhat. Schedule of prices steady.

Sumac.—Demand for domestic material good. Resumption of Sicilian sumac importations continues to mark time.

Tara.—Demand curtailed by restricted supply of light leathers. Market tone steady.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Dried Egg Products Price Setup to Be Studied

Adjustment of price differentials for frozen and dried egg products will be among the problems to be considered by an industry advisory committee whose membership has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. Other problems confronting both OPA and the frozen and dried egg industry center about pricing under new specifications for dried egg products which will be established by the War Food Administration, and the relation that the average run of ungraded eggs, just off the farm, bear to frozen and dried egg products.

J. P. Pherigo, of Bohman & Co., Chicago; Jay Odell, of Seymour Packing Company, Topeka, Kans.; John Teaford, Teaford & Danches, Union City, Indiana; Paul Kennedy, of Hanningsen Brothers, New York city; William Leimert, of Tranin Egg Products Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Harold Albert, of Albert & Gerber, New York city; Otto Wright, of Davis Cleaver Company, Quincy, Ill.; Jack Christian, of Christian & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Collier, jr., of Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Company, Fort Worth, Texas; and A. L. Farnham, of Producers Produce Company, Springfield, Mo.

Rainbow Dye Company, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution.

Glues Containing Import Materials Upped in Price

OPD Washington Bureau

An upward revision of producers' and jobbers' maximum prices for hide glue containing imported raw materials has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. After the new prices have been in effect for six months, the Price Administrator will re-examine the situation in regard to the supply, demand and prices for hide glue and the operation of the amendment.

The methods of computing revised prices are based on a 7½-cents-per-pound increase in price for glue produced entirely from imported raw materials over domestic materials. Since the glue produced from imported raw materials will invariably be blended with domestic glues, the average increase in price is not expected to exceed three-quarters of a cent per pound. This slight increase should be easily absorbed by commercial users, as the cost of glue is a very small part of the final cost of assembled finished products in which hide glue is used.

Under maximum prices established prior to this amendment, No. 5, to revised price schedule No. 76, imported raw materials could not be converted into hide glue at prices that must be paid to obtain the imported stock.

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Naval Stores, Flaxseed Soybean Floors Urged

—Continued from page 7

are for peanuts having a sound, mature kernel content of 65 percent in the case of Virginia, Valencia and Runner types and 70 percent in the case of Spanish types. Premiums and discounts will be established for other qualities.

The WFA (which will be the only authorized buyer of 1944 crop peanuts) will enter into price supporting contracts with shellers, crushers and producer cooperative associations under which they will agree to purchase peanuts from farmers for the account of the Administration at not less than the support prices, and the Administration will agree to make peanuts available for processing and distribution at prices based upon applicable ceilings. The Administration will also make loans on farmers' stock peanuts available through cooperative associations.

Skim milk powder of U. S. extra grade will be purchased at a price of 14½ cents a pound for spray process and 12½ cents a pound for roller process, f.o.b. midwestern plants, and in other areas at appropriate differentials from these prices. The purchase program will be operated by means of open offers by the administration to purchase skim milk powder in carload lots. Other manufactured dairy products, including evaporated milk and whole milk powder, will be purchased from time to time during the calendar year to the extent necessary to meet lend-lease and similar requirements, at prices comparable to those for butter, skim milk powder and cheese, but not to exceed ceiling prices.

Naval Stores

Gum naval stores producers will be offered the option of tendering turpentine and rosin as collateral for non-recourse loans at rates equal to 90 percent of the parity price for selling their turpentine and rosin to the WFA for stockpile purposes at 95 percent of the parity price. Specific prices will be established on the basis of parity as of January 15, 1944, and will be announced at a later date.

These support prices will apply to naval stores placed in storage at approved warehouse locations throughout the producing region. Rosin must be in eligible metal drums or wood barrels, and the turpentine must be stored in the warehousemen's bulk storage tanks. It is contemplated that, as in previous years, the loan and purchase program will be administered through an agreement with the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative.

P.E. Calo Leaves Newport To Join J.H. Calo Company

Philip E. Calo has resigned as general manager of the Chicago office of Newport Industries, Inc., which office he organized in 1916, and has become associated in business with his brother, John H. Calo, of New York. The John H. Calo Company, manufacturers agent for naval stores, resins and oils, has opened a Chicago branch office, with J. J. Funsch as resident manager at the new Chicago address, 43 East Ohio street.

N.Y. Paint Production Club to Meet February 3

New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold a meeting in the Building Trades Employers' Association, February 3. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. and the meeting will start at 8:00 p.m. M. C. Banco, of the Radio Corporation of America, will speak on "The Electron Microscope and Its Application to the Pigment Industry."

Chicago Paint Salesmen Elect

Paint Salesmen's Club of Chicago has elected Elmer E. Dreckman, of Jas. B. Day Company, president. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, R. E. Culbert, of the Stille-Young Corporation; secretary, N. M. C. Olsen, of the Stille-Young Corporation; and treasurer P. Cohen, of the Greek American Sponge Company.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Red Oil Allocation Control Modified—Hog Receipts Lighter—Flaxseed Remains Firm—Business Quiet

Quotations on miscellaneous oils, fats and greases were generally well maintained last week and the market as a whole continued to be featured by the same firm tone noted in recent preceding periods. There was no change in the situation from the supply viewpoint, offerings of many edible and technical products for prompt or nearby delivery still being light and although inquiries for various commodities were numerous, actual transactions in many instances were limited to unimportant quantities.

Modification of existing red oil allocation regulations was announced from Washington. Because supplies are now adequate if properly controlled to take care of normal needs, the WFA has removed saponified red oil from specific allocation and issued instead an order requiring producers to set aside a certain portion of the monthly output.

A method for reducing losses in the refining of cottonseed oil as a result of damp seed was announced. Flaxseed remained at ceiling prices in primary markets where all offerings were readily absorbed. The movement of live hogs to Western centers showed a decrease and in this connection it is of interest to note that official emergency action has been taken through an extension of hog support prices with a view of encouraging more orderly marketing of hogs. The OPA announced a moderate advance in maximum prices for refined soybean oil.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	192.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Still under allocation control. Market quiet and steady. According to a report from Washington plans are under consideration in Brazil for increasing babassu oil production by using oiticica oil mills for crushing babassu kernels. Present prospects are poor, however, that any appreciable quantity of babassu oil will be available for export from Brazil in 1944.

Oiticica.—A report from Washington stated that Brazilian exports of oiticica oil in 1944 are estimated in semi-official sources at 10,000 metric tons based on the assumption that labor, transportation and warehousing difficulties will be met; that early reports indicate that the trees bear a good crop this year following failures in the two previous years.

Olive.—Quiet and nominal in the absence of offerings. According to a report from Spain olive crop prospects are generally good and pressing is under way in some sections; that oil may be exported to Argentina in January and February but that shipments to North America will probably not be made until returns confirm favorable early estimates of the oil output.

Peanut.—Offerings remained light and quiet conditions prevailed. Ceiling prices ruled. Movement of peanuts to crushing plants reported light. According to a Washington report no exportable surpluses of peanut oil are expected in Brazil in 1944 as domestic requirements are large and the indications point to a reduction in the next peanut acreage.

Rapeseed.—Offerings lacking here and market quiet and nominal. Production of rapeseed in Canada from plantings made for the first time in 1943 is estimated at 3,423,000 pounds.

Sesame.—Supplies lacking here and market quiet and nominal. Pacific Coast advices reported a nominal market for crude at 15c. per pound in tankcars. This oil is reported to have been placed under rationing.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices ruled firm in Northwestern markets at ceiling prices.

Minneapolis, Jan. 28.—Flaxseed receipts picked up because of a resurge of southern movement. Bulk of the supply still is coming from northern territory and is of good quality. Crushers are wondering what the severance of relations between Argentina and the Axis powers will do to the market, though none seem to think that any important influence will be felt in the near future. Reserves of grain in Argentina are liberal and it seems to be a question of shipping facilities.

Some of the to arrive sales of interior shippers have been filled so there is more spot seed for sale. Demand for same is eager at full ceiling prices. Fresh arrive sales today were fair. When the WFA support program news gets around the picture may change. Heavier receipts expected as soon as the boxcar situation loosens up.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	196,500	94,500	36,000	35,000
Since Sept. 1	16,538,600	11,878,500	2,210,000	722,500

Buenos Aires, Jan. 28.—No flaxseed offerings here. At Rosario the price is down to $1.73⅝ per bushels. Exports this week 63,000 bushels to the Continent. Visible supply 11,811,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings light. Market quiet and firm.

Minneapolis, Jan. 28.—Linseed meal demand is hopelessly ahead of supply and crushers see no hope of clearing decks for a long time to come. Linseed meal is about the cheapest feed on the calendar and because of the use of ground grain that needs a balance the demand is far greater than normal. The backlog of shipping instructions keeps gaining. Prices quoted at ceiling.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	13,320,000	14,040,000
Since Sept. 1	242,922,000	233,350,000

Linseed Oil

No material change in business was noted in the local market for linseed oil last week. There were reports of a fair inquiry but actual transactions were apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities as a rule, few consumers manifesting interest in distant deliveries. The contract movement was apparently on a fair scale and in some quarters there was a disposition to take a rather favorable view of the outlook for business with the approach of Spring. With flaxseed firm at ceiling prices, local oil quotations were maintained. It was announced that the government flaxseed farm support price for 1944 has been fixed at $2.95 per bushel, Minneapolis basis, and $3 per bushel, San Francisco. Reports concerning the next flaxseed acreage were unfavorable owing mainly to dissatisfaction on the part of farmers with prices as compared with grain. The government announced the recent purchase of 4,440,000 bushels of refined linseed oil.

Minneapolis, Jan. 28.—Linseed oil trade slowed down last week and there was very little doing. There has been considerable letup in shipping instructions.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Wm. Diehl & Co.
CANDELILLA WAX
CARNAUBA WAX
High M. P. Substitute
OURICURY WAX
SHELLAC and substitute
332 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y.
Phone: BRyant 9-5211

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal and Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND (*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

RED OIL DISTILLED SAPONIFIED
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EMPIRE STATE BUILDING Established 1867 NEW YORK 1, N. Y

QUALITY SERVICE
Manufacturers Since 1837
DISTILLED
STEARIC ACID
Single, Double and Triple Pressed
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OLEIC ACID
(*Red Oil*)
Light Color, Various Titres,
Barrels, Drums and Tankcars
WHITE OLEINE
U. S. P. Specifications Guaranteed
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TALLOW FATTY ACIDS
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Sales Office: 295 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
ASHland 4-8251 Cable: Grossray

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Used in:

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Tallate Driers
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Red Oil Substitute and Extender

UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION
By-Products Department
2164-2166 WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

W. C. HARDESTY CO.
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RED OIL **STEARIC ACID**
Saponified — Distilled

HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)

Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids

Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine

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PINENE
PINE OILS
DIPENTENE
B WOOD RESIN
FF WOOD ROSIN
ALPHA TERPINEOL
TERPENE SOLVENTS
PALE WOOD ROSINS
(All grades from I to X)
LIMED WOOD ROSINS
RESINOUS CORE BINDER
STEAM DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE

CROSBY NAVAL STORES, Inc.
PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI

Crushers are at capacity and whatever oil they may have on hand after their instructions are filled they gladly store in tanks.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	5,940,000	4,560,000
Since Sept. 1	149,700,000	130,740,000

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures remained extremely dull in the absence of offerings. Prices were generally stationary and nominal. In the South crude oil also ruled quiet, no increase of consequence in offerings being noted. Transactions there were scattered and limited to comparatively small quantities. The movement of hogs to Western markets was lighter and prices were generally steady. It was announced from Washington that the government hog support price has been temporarily extended to include heavier hogs in the hope that this will encourage more orderly marketing and help relieve market congestion. Government deliveries for export on lease-lend account during November included 52,648,541 pounds of vegetable oils, 9,359,961 pounds of margarin and 3,058,918 pounds of shortening. The quantity of cotton ginned for the season to January 16 was 10,938,138 bales against 12,116,690 bales in the same time last season and 10,225,179 bales two years ago.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00 bid
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined, 14c. per lb., nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c. per lb.

Cake and Meal.—A firm tone continued to prevail in primary centers where offerings remained light and inquiry active.

Memphis, Jan. 27.—Market for vegetable oils continues in rut. Most mills apparently sold well ahead. Vegetable oil meals continue in urgent demand.

Atlanta, Jan. 27.—Available oil, meal, linters and hulls in the Southern market are being readily absorbed by the trade. The supply is reported quite below the demand without a probable change in this regard. Ceiling prices are asked and obtained.

Fatty Acids

Business continued fairly active, inquiries apparently covering the entire list of fatty acids. Supplies of raw materials in not a few instances were still light. The ruling tone was firm. It was announced by the WFA that red oil has been removed from specific allocation control.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Fatty acids business continues active but largely routine. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Refined oil in light supply locally and market firm. Quotations maintained. Inquiry limited, buyers being inclined to hold off for new developments.

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—The last of the North Carolina menhaden fishing companies has cut out for the season and inactivity now prevails all along the Atlantice Coast. Such stocks of oil as remain unsold are under control of the government. Ceiling prices prevail for crude and refined oil.

Sardine.—Refined oil quotations held at previous levels. Supplies light and market tone firm. Inquiries noted.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—No increase in offerings on spot or for nearby delivery. Output moving mainly on contracts previously placed. Market firm.

Lard. — Fair cash inquiry here. Offerings light. Tone firm. During November last 38,442,996 pounds delivered for export on lease-lend account making a total since January 1, 1943, of 538,748,086 pounds.

Tallow. — Inquiry good. Offerings light for prompt and nearby delivery. Prices firm at ceilings. During November last 1,245,495 pounds of edible tallow delivered for export on lease-lend account, making a total of 21,769,370 pounds since January 1, 1943.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Tallows and greases quiet. A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅛c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard.—Steady inquiry for all grades. Supplies light for prompt and nearby shipment. Market firm.

Oleo.—In light supply and quiet locally. Tone firm. During November last 3,751,561 pounds of oleo oil were

TALLOW
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ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL

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Also
Slab Stearic Acid
Oleic Acid
Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty Acids for Rubber Compounding

DARLING & COMPANY *Manufacturers*
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delivered for export on lease-lend account making a total since January 1, 1943, of 14,367,557 pounds.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Animal oils quiet. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

Rather more spot demand than could be filled from stocks unsold in dealers' and importers' warehouses prevailed last week and alone would have been more than enough to have kept strong undertones dominant in the spot market for waxes. In addition to that sort of demand was an excellent interest in forward deliveries when offered for later arrival. Business done on that account was sufficient in volume to make it virtually certain that warehouse stocks in this market would continue at low ebb for an indefinite length of time.

Paint Specifications Are Revised

Recent additions or amendments to government specifications for paints and related products and materials, summarized in technical news letter 38 of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, comprise the following:—

Calking compound for metal seams and airports.—52C12a (ex 52C12).

Enamel, ready-mixed gray, for motor vehicles.—52P64.

Primer, alkyd-resin type.—52P68.

Primer, iron-oxide, ready mixed.—52P65.

Xylene-resin solution.—52S8.

National Lead Co. Names Martino to Directorate

J. A. Martino, assistant comptroller, has been elected a director of National Lead Company, this city. He fills a vacancy left by the death of W. F. Meredith.

Mr. Martino, who in addition to being an assistant comptroller is also chairman of the mining committee, secretary of the metal sales committee and a member of the manufacturing committee, joined the United Lead Company as an office boy in 1916. At the consolidation of the United Lead Company and National Lead Company in 1928, he entered the comptroller's department of the general office, becoming manager of the department a year later. He was appointed an assistant comptroller in 1934.

Chemical Patents, Other Data Vested by APC

—Continued from page 3

Among the materials are abrasives, adhesive for cellulosic sheets, adipic acid and compounds, alkali xanthates, aqueous compositions of finely divided resins, artificial sponge, beryllium, cellulose derivatives, ceramic enamels and glazes, chromium colorings, citric acid by fermenation, cosmetics, cyclohexanol, cyclohexenones, dicarboxylic acids, epsilonaminocaproic acid, higher alcohols, hydrocyanic acid, lactams, medicinal preparations, methylethyl ketone, pellicular protectives against toxic fluids, polyvinyl chloride and ethers, primary amines, sodium persulphates, superpolyamides, textile and other coatings, vinyl halides, viscose yarns, washing agents.

Soap, Glycerin Ass'n Re-Elects E. H. Little

—Continued from page 3

The importance of price control now, in order to enable industry to enter postwar markets without inflated prices, was stressed by E. W. Ranson, head of the Soap and Glycerin Unit of OPA. He praised the glycerin industry's campaign to salvage left-over cooking fats, as did the two speakers who followed him—Walter S. Straub, OPA Director of Food Rationing, and H. M. Faust, head of the Salvage Division of the War Production Board. Mr. Straub noted an improvement in retail stocks of soap, and Mr. Faust emphasized the splendid cooperation of the country's newspapers in the Waste Fat Saving Campaign. William L. Sims, 2nd, price executive of OPA's Chemicals and Drugs Branch, described the work of his department, and Wilder Breckenridge, manager of the National Fats Salvage Campaign, reported on the progress of the drive.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-presidents, R. R. Deupree, of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, for the central section; G. R. Fulton, of the Beach Soap Company, Lawrence, Mass., for the Eastern section, and A. Haas, of the Newell Gutradt Company, San Francisco, for the Pacific coast. Treasurer (reelected), N. S. Dahl, of the John T. Stanley Company, New York. New directors chosen were:—Homer D. Banta, of the Iowa Soap Company, Burlington, Iowa; Oscar M. Burke, of the Manhattan Soap Company, New York, and Daniel M. Flick, of Armour & Co., Chicago. Roscoe C. Edlund, manager of the association, was elected secretary of the board.

Saponified Red Oil Controls Relaxed

—Continued from page 5

Order No. 53, originally issued last May to control the use and distribution of animal, neat's foot and red oil —both saponified and distilled.

The amendment makes no changes in the regulations affecting the use and distribution of distilled red oil, but extends to March 31, 1944, the suspension of animal oil allocations effected three months ago.

Three other changes in the original FDO No. 53 are made by the new amendment:

Producers now are required to obtain from the Food Distribution Administration an overall allocation each month to cover small order (450 pounds or less) deliveries of neat's foot and distilled red oil. Previously, they have been permitted to deliver such small orders without allocation, regardless of the number of customers supplied.

Provisions of the amended order do not apply to the intra-company movement of oil which the Director of Food Distribution has specifically authorized to be used processed or blended.

Paragraph (b) (2) in the original order relating to the issuance of directives to producers concerning the grades of oil which may be produced has been revised in paragraph (h) of the amendment.

Paint, Varnish

Shellac

—Continued from page 40

yielding a better product. To secure a higher quality yield, it has recommended a double bag system for melting. The spot shellac market continued strong. Recent changes in allocation of shellac for several purposes seemed to be working out quite well.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—A steadily increasing buying movement is noted in this gum coincident with the expanding production activities of manufacturers now able to procure sufficient supplies of glycerine as a result of FDA's recent authorization of the use of this component for this purpose to the full extent of their 1940 consumption.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering from idle or excess stocks 2,750 pounds of Beckacite No. 1123 (phenolic resin), 1,800 pounds of Beckacite No. 3501 (phenolic resin), 400 pounds of black Beckacite powder, 1,260 pounds of Krumbhaar No. 606 (phenolic resin), and 5,500 pounds of No. 1226 resin (for thermosetting materials).

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Though the demand for some forms of this gum, whose stocks are nearing depletion, is largely unsatisfied, producers and other suppliers are finding it possible to meet most requirements in other descriptions.

Copal.—Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continue to buy moderate quantities of both unsorted and sorted Congo copals, of which the local supply is proving adequate for all current needs. But there is still a dearth of spirit-soluble copals.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Recent arrivals of Argentine material have eased the supply situation here to the point where no more casein is needed to meet current requirements. Nevertheless, additional import permits for 3,000 tons, making a total of 6,000 tons for the first quarter, have lately been granted and arrangements are reported to be well under way for the formation of a joint British-American purchasing commission for building up a stockpile and handling purchases of casein in Argentina.

Meanwhile, the offering price for Argentine casein has been lowered a half cent per pound on an f.o.b. source basis to 10 cents per pound.

Glues. — Simultaneously with the OPA's order revising upward the prices for hide glues made from imported raw materials to the extent of 7½ cents per pound over the prices for those made from domestic materials, the War Production Board has placed all animal glues, including all bone as well as hide glues and adhesives, under a conservation order. Details of this conservation order appear elsewhere in this issue.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 27

Zinc sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾ - —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼ - —
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Feb. 7 issue of OPD.

WAXES
Quality D.T. Brand
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AMORPHOUS WAXES
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THE BRODE CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
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Beehive Brand BEESWAX
• Finest Quality
• Guaranteed Pure
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Spermaceti Red Oil Glycerine
Ceresine Stearic Acid
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AMORPHOUS WAXES
For Laminating Paper
Melting Points 126° F. to 170° F.
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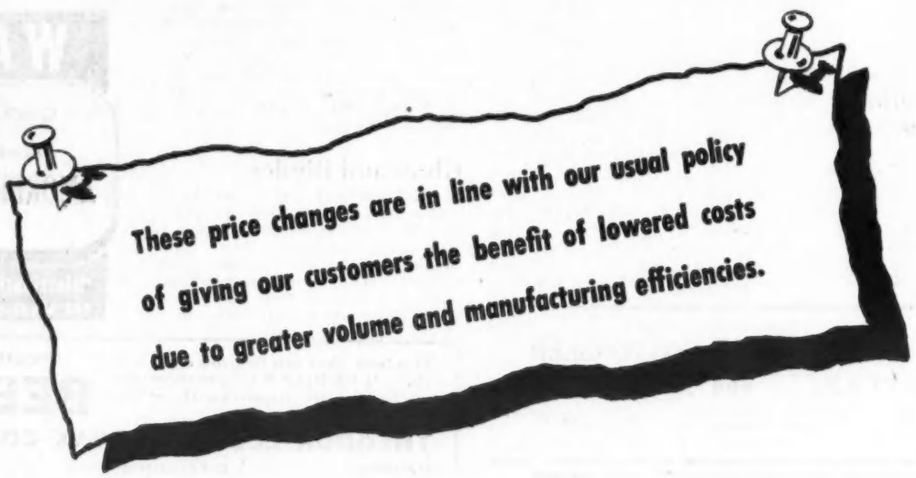
ANNOUNCING

Reduction
in prices of Fleischmann's
Dried Primary Yeast

(BREWER'S STRAIN)

Type 200-B and Type 300-B
Effective Jan. 1, 1944

NEW PRICE SCHEDULES ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST


These price changes are in line with our usual policy
of giving our customers the benefit of lowered costs
due to greater volume and manufacturing efficiencies.

STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

Pharmaceutical Division

595 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Hard, Soft Mercurials Down—First Change Since June, 1940 —Mercury Lower—Insufficient Alcohol

Quicksilver, hard and soft mercurials, butyl acetate and alcohol, and vitamin A natural oils and concentrates occupied front rank in the drug and fine chemical market price developments during the past week.

Quicksilver prices dropped sharply again, and the prices on both hard and soft mercurials were reduced, the decline being the first change made since June, 1940. February prices for Illinois and Indiana fermentation butyl acetate and alcohol are to be higher to cover an advance in the cost of raw materials.

Alcohol appeared in the week's development in the form of a report made to the War Production Board by its chairman, who stated the 1944 war program requirement of industrial alcohol and declared them to be greater than present domestic capacity. The shortage must be made up from the existing stockpile of material, now much smaller than it was in July, and from new production, possibly from Caribbean area raw material, or from alcohol to be produced in the islands of the Caribbean Sea.

Natural vitamin A oils and concentrates prices received a new setup under the Office of Price Administration, this for the purpose of discouraging "blending operations" that had resulted from the fact that potencies less than 6,000 vitamin A units had not been covered in the original OPA price schedule. Three classifications were established in place of the original four.

Quicksilver prices are now about 29 percent below OPA ceilings at the mines. The drop began when the government stopped buying by cancelling its contracts from January 31, 1944 forward. Behind the cancellation was the fact that 1943 consumption was about 40 percent under estimates made early in the year; an increase in domestic production in place of an expected 10 percent decrease in 1943; and continuation of imports as estimated—about 50,000 flasks a year from Mexico and Canada.

Offerings of cadmium nitrate, carbitol acetate, dibutyl phthalate, formaldehyde, and crude glycerin listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Deliveries at shipside in November, made by the War Food Administration, totaled 125 pounds of powder, and 20,323,000 tablets.

Acid, Nicotinic.—War Food Administration deliveries of this article at shipside for lend-lease account in November totaled 2,540 pounds.

Alcohol. — WPB needs 632,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol in 1944. But 593,000,000 gallons in sight. Balance to come from 39,000,000-gallon stockpile. Stockpile in July had been 80,000,000 gallons. WPB says "working inventory" minimum considered to be 30,000,000 gallons. WPB will try to get more molasses from Caribbean area; to speed new construction of grain-distillation plants; urge to replace lend-lease commitments by getting British to resume alcohol production; and, possibly, to import alcohol made in the Caribbean Islands.

Argols. — Recent arrivals of argols totaled 200 bags. Also, 1,742 bags of wine lees have reached here for the account of tartar product makers. Reports concerning Spanish exports of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, crude tartar and wine lees during the first half of 1943 say that such exports totaled 1,724,600 kilos all told.

Butyl Acetate.—Prices for fermentation material produced in Indiana and Illinois in February will command higher prices because of a rise in the cost of raw materials. Effective February 1, tankcars will sell on the basis of 17.60c. per pound—a rise of 7/10c. per pound.

Butyl Alcohol.—February prices for fermentation material made in Indiana and Illinois will rise 1c. to the basis of to 18.30c. per pound in tanks. This is the result of higher prices being paid for raw materials.

Cadmium.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 9,000 pounds of nitrate. WPB amended its order M-65 on cadmium metal. Details elsewhere.

Calomel. — After an exceptionally long period of stabilized prices, the makers reduced the schedule to $2.75 to $2.76 per pound in drums last week. The decline reflected the sharp slump in the price of quicksilver.

Carbitol Acetate. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 629 pounds.

Carotene. — November deliveries of the War Food Administration at shipside for lend-lease totaled 1,667 pounds of material in oil.

Castor Oil.—Stocks of beans continued to increase. The latest total of arrivals is 27,693,750 pounds and the total since January 1 has been brought to 27,693,750 pounds. Reports from Brazil state that if the 1943-1944 crop is similar to that in 1942-1943, there will be approximately 70,000 to 80,000 metric tons of oil available for export. The 1942-1943 bean crop estimate was 250,000 metric tons, the largest of record. The Brazilian reports say that the agreement between United States and Brazil makes it advantageous to ship oil rather than beans.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable durms, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 3,295 pounds.

Fishliver Oils.—OPA revises schedule of maximum prices for vitamin natural oils and concentrates at production levels. Less than 40,000 units of vitamin A oils per gram, 14c. per million units; 40,000 units and more, but less than 200,000 units, 14c. per million vitamin A units, plus one-tenth of one cent for each 1,000 units of vitamin A per gram in excess of 40,000 units; 200,000 A units or more per gram, 30c. per million units. Concentrates, any potency, 30c. per million vitamin A units. Additional details elsewhere.

Formaldehyde.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for

Price Changes

Advanced

Butyl acetate, fermentation, Ill., Ind., 7/10c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, fermentation, Ill., Ind., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Blue mass, 8c. per lb.
powder, 8c. per lb.
Citrine ointment, 2c. per lb.
Calomel, 20c. per lb.
Corrosive sublimate, 15c. per lb.
Mercurial ointment, 30%, 7c. per lb.
50%, 10c. per lb.
Mercury bisulphate, 15c. per lb.
Cyanide, 20c. per lb.
Iodide, red, 15c. per lb.
yellow, 15c. per lb.
Oxide, red, tech., 20c. per lb.
N. F., 20c. per lb.
yellow, tech., 20c. per lb.
N. F., 20c. per lb.
Mercury with chalk, 9c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $15 per flask.
Red precipitate, 20c. per lb.
White precipitate, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-one typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
243.9	245.0	240.8	240.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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sale from excess inventories 500 pounds.

Glycerin.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 500 pounds of crude. The market continued well stocked with goods and conditions suggested that the more liberal allocation of this material by WFA is likely to be extended. Prices, of course, remain under complete stabilization at OPA ceilings.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 14c. per pound; drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 14¾c.

Mercurials.—Prices on hard and soft mercurials have been reduced in conformity with the sharp slump in quicksilver prices and regardless of the fact that metal now being processed by makers was bought at a market around $190 per flask in place of the at present $135 market. It was the first change since June, 1940. Reports of the new prices on blue pill, citrine ointment, calomel, and corrosive sublimate appear under said individual items. Blue mass, $1.59 to $1.76; citrine ointment, 96c. to $1.18; mercurial ointment, 30 percent, now stands at $1.37 to $1.39 per pound; 50 percent, $1.99 to $2.01; no change in 10 percent prices. Mercury bisulphate is now $2.74 to $2.76 per pound; cyanide, $3.80; iodide, red, $4.45; yellow, $4.55; oxide, technical, $2.89 for red and $2.67 for yellow; mercury with chalk, $1.77 to $1.79; red precipitate, $3.06 to $3.08; white precipitate, $2.64.

Milk Powder.—War Food Administration deliveries of lend-lease material at shipside totaled 18,914,920 pounds of skimmed milk powder, and 2,709,240 pounds of whole milk powder. Purchases made January 7 to 13 totaled 4,406,050 pounds of spray processed skimmed milk powder, 423,000 pounds of roller process, and 243,500 pounds spray process whole milk powder.

Molasses.—Two industry advisory groups connected with production and distribution of blackstrap molasses have been formed. Details appear elsewhere. WPB hopes to get increasing quantities from the Caribbean area, lacking which it expects to buy industrial alcohol made in said area.

Pectin.—War Food Administration deliveries at shipside for lend-lease during the month of November totaled 109,600 pounds of dry and liquid material.

Quicksilver.—Prices declined further, reaching $135 to $140 per flask. Hard and soft mercurials follow. Decline from OPA price ceiling at the mines now $55 per flask. Causes contributing to quicksilver decline are:—sharp drop in export demand; drop in domestic consumption in 1943 to about 54,000 flasks, against an early estimate of 90,000-flask 1943 requirement; rise in domestic output to almost 54,000 flasks instead of an estimated 10 percent reduction from the 1942 production of 50,000 flasks; and maintenance of imports at 50,000 flasks from Mexico and Canada, the quantity estimated early in 1943. Cooperating producers to get $20 per flask on their roughly estimated capacity to produce in February-December, 1944. Basis of settlement, their average monthly production in six months preceding January 31. January import price was $144 per flask, Laredo. In future, government to pay American market less $19 per flask, less freight, Laredo to New York.

Riboflavin.—War Food Administration deliveries at shipside for lend-lease were 22 pounds in November.

Saccharin.—War Food Administration deliveries at shipside for lend-lease were 2,250 pounds in November.

Sorbose.—War Food Administration deliveries at shipside for lend-lease were 12,000 pounds in November.

Thiamine Hydrochloride.—War Food Administration deliveries at shipside for lend-lease were 5,588 pounds in November.

American Home Increase In Capital Approved

American Home Products Corporation shareholders, in a special meeting in Wilmington, Del., approved an increase of the corporation's authorized capital shares from 1,000,000 of $1 par value to 1,500,000 shares of the same par value. The additional shares will be used from time to time for the acquisition of new properties and businesses in accordance with the company's policy of expansion and diversification.

A.Ph.A. Names Officers-Elect

George A. Moulton, Peterborough, N. H., has been chosen president-elect of the American Pharmaceutical Association, as a result of the mail ballot. Other officers-elect for 1944-45 are:—

First vice-president, Charles E. Wilson, Corinth, Mass.; second vice-president, Robert S. Lehman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

These officers will be installed at the annual meeting of the association for 1944.

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General Foods Adds Wood And Dichter to Staff

Thomas M. Rector, General Foods Corporation vice-president in charge of research and development, announces the appointment of Dr. Thomas R. Wood as a member of the staff of the organic chemistry section of the company's central laboratories, Hoboken, N. J.

Dr. Wood specialized in biochemistry at the University of Illinois and has been research assistant at Harvard University and Radcliffe College. Mr. Rector also announced that Emanuel Dichter has joined General Foods research department as his assistant.

Beet Molasses Use In Feed Prohibited

OPD Washington Bureau

Molasses conservation order M-54 was amended January 21 by WPB to prohibit use of beet molasses in the manufacture of mixed feed, because the department of agriculture estimates that the current beet crop is 35 percent short. The amendment will release 2,000,000 gallons of beet molasses for production of yeast.

Mixed feed manufacturers will not suffer from the action, because cane molasses from the Pacific coast and Louisianna is available, it was stated.

Proprietary Ass'n Questioning Members on Research

The Proprietary Association of America has sent to its membership a questionnaire through which it will be learn to what extent scientific research is being conducted and supported. The questionnaire covers the following phases of research:—

(1) Control work in the laboratories in connection with the preparation of medicines to insure purity and uniformity of product.

(2) Research which the members are carrying on independently in respect to drug characteristics and to the development of new drugs.

(3) Amount of outside drug research that they are supporting in colleges, hospitals, independent laboratories and other institutions.

Another phase of the inquiry goes into the extent to which proprietary manufacturers have taken over pharmaceutical companies engaged principally in supplying the needs of physicians, and the extent of the research that these pharmaceutical companies are conducting.

Geo. W. Merck, Jr.. Cited For Action in Pacific Area

Lieut. (j.g.) George W. Merck, jr., U. S. Naval Reserve, was recently cited by Admiral Wm. F. Halsey for his performance of duty while in charge of a twin gun mount during a dive bombing attack on his ship in the South Pacific.

Lieut. Merck, whose brother Albert is a first lieutenant in the field artillery now serving in the Solomons area, is the son of George W. Merck, president of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J.

Heyden Chemical to Get 'E' Award February 3

The Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in war production will be presented at a ceremony to be held at the Heyden Chemical Corporation, Cherokee Ordnance Works plant, Danville, Pa., February 3, at 4:30 p.m.

Col. Theodore C. Gerber, field director of ammunition plants and director of safety of the Ordnance Department, representing the army, will make the award, and Commander J. R. Craig, U.S.N.R., Office of Inspector of Naval Material, Bethlehem, Pa., will award the emblems on behalf of the Navy Department. He will be assisted by Ex-Staff Sergeant Jack DeWitt, an employee of the company, wounded in action.

Lieut. Col. Francis R. Scherer, commanding officer at Cherokee Ordnance Works, will be the master of ceremony. The award will be accepted by Bernard R. Armour, president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, and Blythe M. Reynolds, general manager for the company. Charles R. Patton, chairman of the Employees Welfare Association, Emerson Herr, Joseph Mayer, Olga Weikel and Ann Lucas will accept the award on behalf of the employees.

Byers With Michigan Chemical

The Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has announced that A. M. Byers, for twenty-seven years vice-president and sales manager of General Magnesite & Magnesia Company, Philadelphia, is now in charge of its sales of light and heavy calcined magnesia to the rubber and allied trades.

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Alcohol Supply Report Made by WPB

—Continued from page 3

ducers of alcohol-based medicines for treatment of colds and influenza are permitted to apply for additional amounts of alcohol not to exceed 25 percent of their first quarter allotments to enable them to replenish their stocks of drugs that were diminished in the influenza epidemic. While none of the requests have been turned down there are no assurances that the additional grant of alcohol will be continued after the first quarter.

Meanwhile government efforts to reach an agreement with the Cubans on blackstrap molasses were carried to Havana this week when a five-man commission representing the Defense Supplies Corporation and the Foreign Economic Administration left for the island to continue negotiations which were halted two weeks ago because of the continued illness of the chairman of the Cuban delegation.

An effort will be made by the American commission, it is understood, to have the Cubans direct a part of the blackstrap away from rum manufacture so that it can be converted into alcohol in this country. Finding a good market in the United States for their rum and gin because of the shortage of domestic supplies of domestic grain whiskies, the Cubans are reluctant to meet our demands. The Cubans also are reported to be insisting that a good portion of the blackstrap be converted into alcohol there instead of being shipped to the United States for conversion.

In his report on the alcohol situation, Mr. Nelson emphasized that careful control and planning of the alcohol program must be continued to ensure against a potentially critical situation ahead. It is anticipated, he said, that the alcohol situation will remain tight as long as the rubber program needs all-out production from the plants which make butadiene from alcohol. These plants are expected to operate at at least 150 percent of rated capacity during much of 1944. The most recent estimates of the rubber director call for 50 percent more alcohol in the first half of 1944 than had been envisaged in the original program.

Mr. Nelson listed the following steps being taken to ensure availability of alcohol for all essential war purposes:—

1. Attempting to secure suitable and sufficient raw materials for alcohol producing plants, notably molasses from the Caribbean for the Gulf Coast and East Coast industrial plants and corn for the grain alcohol plants.
2. Expediting the completion of new grain alcohol plants which are now under construction.
3. Securing maximum production from present facilities by means other than those listed above in 1.
4. Having the British resume the production of alcohol, using Caribbean molasses which would be shipped in place of the present Lend-Lease industrial alcohol commitments to Britain for war production.
5. Attempting to secure imports of alcohol from the Caribbean if it proves impracticable to obtain proper amounts of blackstrap molasses because of its consumption in new Caribbean distilleries.
6. Tightening the allocation of alcohol.
7. Preparing against the contingency of grain shortages in the United States in 1945 by developing suitable projects to produce alcohol from non-grain materials such as petroleum gases and wood wastes or from Canadian wheat supplies or projects to produce from other sources certain materials which now require alcohol.

Requirements of industrial alcohol increased from 226,000,000 gallons in 1942 to 433,000,000 gallons in 1943, and are predicted to be about 632,000,000 gallons in 1944. The uses are classified as follows:—

	—190 proof alcohol—gallons—		
	1942	1943	1944
Direct military ...	52,000,000	43,000,000	48,000,000
Lend-lease.	25,000,000	68,000,000	59,000,000
Synthetic rubber ..	.....	127,000,000	328,000,000
Indirect military and civilian	120,000,000	146,000,000	165,000,000
Antifreeze	29,000,000	49,000,000	32,000,000
Total ..	226,000,000	433,000,000	632,000,000

Obituaries

Malcolm G. Gibbs

Malcolm G. Gibbs, founder of the Peoples Drug Stores, Washington, D. C., died January 26. He was sixty-five years of age.

A native of Union City, Tenn., Mr. Gibbs moved to Washington 1898 and started as a clerk in the Mertz Modern Pharmacy. He subsequently enrolled as a student in the National College of Pharmacy, and in 1905 he went into business for himself opening a small store in Washington. At the time of his death he controlled 130 stores in six states and the District of Columbia.

Surviving are his son, Lieutenant Colonel Henry F. Gibbs, and two brothers, Harry and Alphonso Gibbs.

Luther M. Moyer

Luther M. Moyer, former vice-president in charge of sales for the Linde Air Products Company, this city, died in Montclair, N. J., January 25. He was sixty-six years of age.

Born in Greenville, Pa., Mr. Moyer was with the Linde Air Products Company from 1915 until 1925. Later he was with Electrol, Inc., and, more recently, he was with John Blondel & Son, a fuel firm.

Surviving are his wife and five daughters.

Jefferson M. Greer, pioneer oil man in Kern County, Calif., died recently. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Walter H. Hallsteen, vice-president and treasurer of the Ilg Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago, died January 15. He was fifty-three years of age.

John T. Kennedy, president of the Kennedy Sales Company, Kansas City, died January 23. He was seventy-three years of age.

Lieut. (j. g.) John Harry Lawson, jr., naval flier, and son of J. H. Lawson, president of the Federal Varnish Company and secretary of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, was killed recently in a plane crash in the Atlantic area of operations. He was twenty-two years of age.

Frank E. Manning, plant superintendent for the Linde Air Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., died January 25 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was forty-five years of age.

W. E. Palmer, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Seiberling Rubber Company, died January 25. He was sixty-nine years of age.

David L. Ranlett, sales engineer for E. F. Drew & Co., this city, died January 25, in Babylon, L. I. He was fifty years of age.

Clifford G. Sample, manager of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Colombo, Ceylon, died recently. He was fifty years of age.

Miss Ruby Estelle Stocking, who had been in charge of the narcotics vault at the headquarters of the Brunswig Drug Company, Los Angeles, for twenty years, died January 18. She was sixty years old. Surviving is her mother and a sister.

John Storm, for the last six years district sales manager of the Carborundum Company, this city, died January 23. He was forty-three years of age.

Chemical Industry Wage Rate Scope Defined

The text of the scope of the definition in the wage order of L. Metcalf Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, establishing a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for the chemical, petroleum and coal products, and allied manufacturing industries, follows:—

The definition of the chemical, petroleum and coal products, and allied manufacturing industries covers all occupations in the industry which are necessary to the production of the articles covered by the definition, including clerical, maintenance, shipping and selling occupations; provided, however, that the definition does not cover (a) such clerical, maintenance, shipping and selling occupations when carried on in a wholesaling or selling department, physically segregated from other departments of an establishment, the greater part of sales of which wholesaling or selling department are sales of articles which are resold in the form in which purchased; and (b) employees engaged exclusively in clerical, maintenance, selling or shipping operations on articles purchased for resale in the form in which purchased; and provided further that where an employee covered by this definition is employed during the same workweek at two or more different minimum rates of pay, he shall be paid the highest of such rates for such workweek unless records concerning his employment are kept by his employer in accordance with applicable regulations of the Wage and Hour Division.

Bauxite Output Up

Bauxite mine production in short tons in the United States for 1943 totaled 7,026,040, compared with 2,966,221 for 1942. Shipments from mines in 1943 amounted to 6,752,250 short tons, compared with 2,768,343 in 1943. Consumption totaled 5,340,000, compared with 2,820,525 for 1942. Total stocks at the end of the year amounted to 4,928,000, compared with 1,759,597.

Infantile Paralysis Drive Directed by R.D. Keim

The campaign to raise funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in the cosmetic, chemical, drug, pharmaceutical and allied trades industries is headed by R. D. Keim, of E. R. Squibb & Sons. Checks payable to the foundation may be mailed to Mr. Keim who is chairman of the group, at 745 Fifth avenue, this city.

Lynette Perfumes, Inc. has moved its offices to 826 Broadway, this city.

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Phila. Drug Exchange Headed by Rosenberger

—Continued from page 3

condition enabled the exchange to buy another $500 war bond.

The annual election resulted in the

Ray G. Anderson
Retiring P.D.E. President

following official family for the ensuing year:—

President, J. Mervin Rosenberger, of Smith, Kline & French, Inc.

Vice-president, Charles E. Vanderkleed, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc.

Secretary, E. F. Schafer, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Treasurer, Harold C. Holberstadt, of Shoemaker & Busch, Inc.

Directors, George F. Applin, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Ray G. Anderson, of Merck & Co.; E. L. Brendlinger, of the Dill Company; R. A. Cain, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc.; A. B. Collins; Malcolm W. Cox, of Eli Lilly & Co.; S. F. Durst, of S. F. Durst & Co.; Frank F. Law, of John Wyeth & Bro., Inc.; Bruce Ludgate, of the Armstrong Cork Company; Walter P. Miller, jr., of the Walter P. Miller Company; John Walton, of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company.

Dr. H. Evert Kendig, dean of Temple University College of Pharmacy, was elected to honorary membership in the exchange.

The annual banquet was held January 27, preceded by a cocktail party and followed by a vaudeville show. The speaker was Rev. Dr. W. Hamilton Aulenbach, rector of Christ Church, Germantown. His theme was "Learn How to Take It." Stressing the fact that "No" is an answer, as well as "Yes," he declared that being able to take what comes is the only way to lick the problems of life. The world does not go as one wants it to, he said, so the back must fit itself to the burden. What you put in life determines what you get out of it, was Dr. Aulenbach's chief message.

Vitamin A Oil Price Schedule Revised

—Continued from page 4

tions the oils and concentrates. Formerly, there were four classifications.

The new price schedule and prices are as follows: -

Vitamin A Natural Oil

Potency in U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram—	Maximum price per million U. S. P. units of vitamin A—
Less than 40,000	14 cents
40,000 and more but less than 200,000	14 cents plus one-tenth of one cent for each 1,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram in excess of 40,000
200,000 or more	30 cents

Vitamin A Concentrates

Any potency..... 30 cents

Under the original price schedule vitamin A-bearing oils containing less than 6,000 units were not covered by the regulation; those containing more than 6,000 units, but less than 60,000, had a maximum price of 14 cents per million units; those containing more than 60,000, but less than 200,000 units, had a maximum price of 20 cents per million units; and those containing 200,000 or more units, and all vitamin A concentrates, had a maximum price of 30 cents per million units.

Oils sold for incorporation into animal and stock feeds are not affected by the above action. The General Maximum Price Regulation No. 53 on fats and oil continues to govern.

Prices for imported oils will be the maximums specified, f.o.b., transcontinental rail shipping point, duty and taxes to be paid by the foreign seller.

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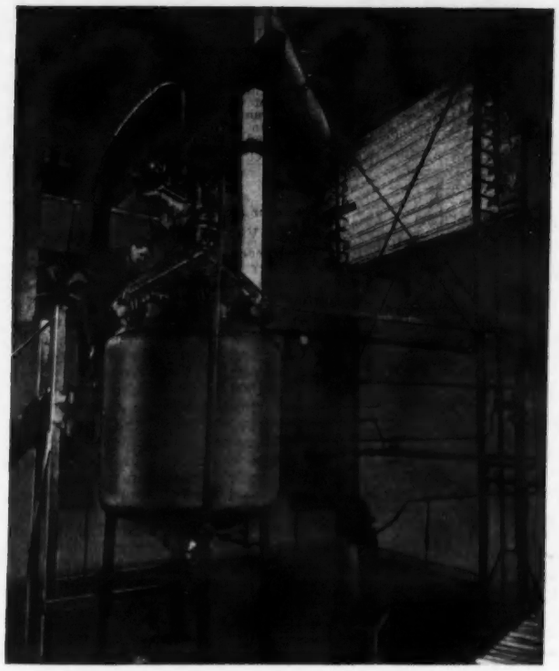

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Old Crop Chamomile Lower—Competition Shaves Arabic Prices —Larger Domestic Crop Needed

Botanical market conditions continued basically strong based on subnormal supply and regardless of the absence of high volume spot demand during the past week.

Occasional shading of prices was noted in a few medicinal items, notably chamomile, gum arabic and licorice. Dandelion sold slightly higher on the week.

Condimental items showed their usual and fairly numerous shifting in accordance with supply and demand. Cumin seed, ginger root, laurel and oregano were on the higher side, while Spanish and Syrian caraway, sterilized hempseed, Portuguese extra fancy paprika, and Spanish thyme moved in buyers' favor. Reports indicated almost total eclipse of cumin seed because of a large export demand that was covered very quietly; exhaustion of laurel leaf stocks in Portugal; and a deficiency of moisture, based on normal or expected averages at this season of the year in Montana, where grows very nice yellow mustard seed.

Far more important than present sales is the need for a sharp rise in domestic medicinal botanical drug collection this year. Granted a supply of labor—which supply, it is believed, will have to be larger than it was last year if desired results are to be realized—it would appear that prices paid the collectors will have to be higher to entice them into the hills for botanical drug collection. Under the present price setup of the Office of Price Administration, it will be possible profitably to pay higher prices in the country. But the OPA is watching the price situation closely and has been frank enough to state that it may have to change its present setup on domestic botanics.

Balsams

Peru.—Quiet for the most part but exceptionally steady here in keeping with the situation in the primary market.

Tolu.—Jobbing business looks up moderately and finds a firm to firmer market and an absence of much tendency toward local competition.

Barks

Cocillana.—Revival of more active inquiry found the market not exceptionally well stocked and prices definitely on the firm side.

Cramp.—The carryover of strictly N.F. quality material will be small and it will require considerable stimulation to get goods collected on a liberal scale. Not much trading now.

Cottonroot.—Orders were usually for small quantities, but the market was very firm and lacking much in the way of competition. Moderate stocks.

Sassafras.—Spring demand will not find the usual supply of select bark available. Something akin to shortage prevails and some say that spot prices are often cheaper than those in the country.

Beans

Tonka.—Stabilization governed the steady position of spot prices and demand along normal lines. Stocks were not excessive. Arrival of 20 bags was reported.

Vanilla.—Inquiries concerning market conditions here suggest that Peru may ship beans to the United States. Any increase in supplies would be welcome locally since the outlook for getting a regular shipment of French beans remains uncertain and the size of the Mexican crop will not provide a surplus of material. Prices hold strong.

Berries

Hawthorn.—Some genuine English berries are still to be had on this market and the price is being strongly maintained.

Juniper.—No much of the recently offered N.F. quality material remains unsold. And there is none too much domestic material available, either. Undertones hold firm.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Some old-crop Hungarian style material was offered at the lower price of 55c. to 60c. per pound as to quality. Latest reports concerning political relations with Argentina suggest that an improvement is likely and new-crop exports of quality material may be possible.

Clover.—Jobbing orders bulked fair in size and kept prices very firm and the market clear of competition.

Elder.—Not much remains of the crop collected last year and there is considerable doubt that collections next Spring will be as large as desired.

Saffron.—Spanish material holds firm. Quarters recently asking upwards of $42 have revised values to around $40, but the market was considered to be $35 to $36 per pound if orders were in hand.

Gums

Arabic.—The spot prices eased back to 13c. to 13½c. per pound for sorts and even further shading might result under competitive conditions arising from firm orders. The recent reports of sharp rise in primary market prices have been thoroughly discounted. There still remains on spot a considerable quantity of goods held for speculative account. Arrival of 3,280 bags was reported.

Benzoin.—The supply situation was comparatively tight as concerned Curacao gum but fair quantities of Cape gum were keeping buyers supplied very well.

Guaiac.—Stocks less than the usual size and that fact alone kept prices firm. However, there was also fair call to work to that end, too.

Karaya.—Though arrivals have been substantial, much of the merchandise had been sold into consumption prior to reaching here. Not a great deal remains unsold for dealers' stockpiles.

Tragacanth.—Arrivals of 470 cases came on a strong, undersupplied market. The ribbon grades were reported displaying special strength.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Dandelion root, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, 3c. per lb.
Gum arabic, sorts, ½c. per lb.
Licorice root, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Advanced

Cumin seed, Persian, 2½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, bushy leaf, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Hempseed, sterilized, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.3	260.5	260.5	258.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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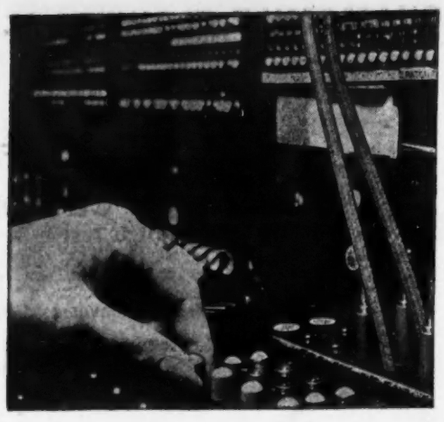

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Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Revival of more general request came on a conservative basis and most of the business proposed was booked without difficulty.

Henna.—Good sized spot stocks were in hand and the open route to the primary market assures the eventual arrival of replacement goods.

Laurel.—Cables from Portugal related total exhaustion of stocks. The spot price was advanced to 20c. to 20½c. per pound as a natural result.

Peppermint.—Carryover stocks of good quality domestic leaves will be conservative and some pressure is likely to be exerted during the collection season for the purpose of building a stock pile.

Senna.—Stocks have been added to the spot supply to the extent of 127 bales of this material. There was already a fair reserve in hand. All requirements are being met promptly.

Stramonium.—Imports totaling 86 bags were reported despite the fact that all domestic requirements could, if necessary, be supplied from domestic material. The cost of the same would be another story.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds.—Collection season lies ahead and liberal replenishment of the rather depleted stocks is hoped for by dealers.

Ergot.—No further arrivals of goods from foreign parts has been reported but the situation is such that in all probability all actual requirements of buyers will be promptly supplied at stabilized prices.

Nux Vomica.—Surplus of supplies does not exist but present needs are well met and the strychnine manufacturers get a continuing supply of goods.

Papain.—Arrivals continue to reach this country. During the past week, landing of 58 cases was reported. The market continued to display an easy tone.

Roots

Aconite.—The market is rather more competitive than stocks might seem to warrant. However, not all dealers meet minimum quotations.

Colombo.—Fair stocks were in hand to meet the not active nor large call for the article at this time.

Dandelion.—Sales were made at the slightly higher price level of 26c. to 33c. per pound, but the quantities taken were conservative.

Goldenseal.—Little demand fails to react against the stability of spot prices. The latter condition is based on the drop in production potentials as regards cultivated and wild root alike.

Licorice.—Under competition, some Spanish material sold into consumption at fractionally lower prices. The market was 12c. to 13c. per pound as to seller and quantity. Stocks of Indian root continued to be sizable.

Seeds

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Spanish seed was lower at 62c. to 63c. per pound, and the dewhiskered Syrian product was also shaded to 56c. to 57c. per pound.

Celery.—Indian seed for later arrival was held for fractionally higher prices. Spot quotations lacked change.

Cumin.—A quiet export business of substantial size has quietly eliminated spot stocks of Morocco, Cyprus and Indian seed. Only Persian was quoted spot last week and that article was higher at 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Dill.—Prices in India were declared to be above permitted ceilings in this market. Said ceiling is 9c. per pound.

Hemp.—The market was lower at 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound notwithstanding the sharp drop in the crop outlook for this article. Cultivation is likely to be limited to about 60,000 acres next Summer.

Mustard.—Reports from Montana, a prime source of good quality domestic seed, indicate that there is a substantial deficiency of moisture, compared with records of the past and the known need for the prevalence of the best possible crop conditions.

Quince.—Arrival of 29 bags reported.

Sesame.—Mighty little stock remains on spot. In fact, subject to possible correction, well informed quarters were disposed to take the view that exhaustion had arrived. More may come from India later.

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DESCRIPTION

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Lappin	Wax
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Spices

Clove.—Spot prices were steadier. Reflection of slightly lower replacement cost has been completed, it was said.

Ginger.—No 1 quality Jamaica root was higher at 30c. to 31c. per pound, but the quantity available remained small. Nothing further heard about the attempt of some shippers to establish price floors in the primary market.

Paprika.—Extra fancy Portuguese pepper was shaded to 39c. to 39½c. per pound. Spanish goods were reported well stabilized as to prices.

Pepper.—Forecasts regarding domestic production of chillies do not suggest a crop of exceptional size. Black pepper stocks have decreased considerably. No white was known to be available in firsthand quarters.

Botanical Drugs Project In Central America Urged

—Continued from page 3

port crops of other parts of the Hemisphere will be largely complementary, rather than competitive."

The Pan-American Union indicated that in the case of quinine at least, views already have matured along this line. It adds that since sarsaparilla from Honduras has long been recognized as a tonic, and Costa Rican sarsaparilla is employed for standard British pharmaceutical preparations, other Central American plants, such as copalche and cedron have valuable medicinal properties, sufficiently so to justify investigation of their wire-spread utilization.

Digitalis and Belladonna

It is also stated that commercial interests in Guatemala plan the cultivation of digitalis and belladonna, and in the course of their activities, considerable experimentation with other drug plants, such as two important laxatives known as "cassia fistula" and "tamarind," may be undertaken.

The obvious demands for quinine from the United Nations makes the development of new sources of cinchona bark a prime necessity, the Pan-American Union pointed out, but the program of cultivation is shaped not only to meet wartime demands, but also with the goal of eventually supplying every victim of malaria in the Americas with American produced quinine at the lowest possible cost. Excerpts from the report follow:—

Several years before the United States and other American nations entered the war, the United States Department of Agriculture had aided in the foundation of a number of cinchona nurseries in Guatemala, and by this time, commercial plantings of the trees have been made. Considerable success has been attained, evident even at this early stage of the development. In Honduras another cinchona enterprise is located with 4,000 of these trees being grown by one company in the agricultural district of Olancho.

It is significant to note that the entire annual quinine consumption of the United States came from the bark of trees grown on less than 2,000 acres. From this fact it follows that hand labor with its resultant small scale production, and which is readily available in Central America, will suffice to produce adequate quantities of quinine.

Cinchona Production

Cinchona production is a slow process. Between the plantings and seedlings and the peak harvesting of bark, a period of at least ten years must ensue. Commercial harvesting on a large scale in Central America is still a development of the future. The present emergency production depends primarily on increased harvesting from the wild trees available at present. However, progress has been very satisfactory, and the indications are that the Americas can become entirely independent of Far Eastern sources of quinine in the future, if necessary.

Guatemala and Costa Rica are the leading Central-American producers of cinchona. Cultivation of this vital crop is under way, to a lesser extent, in the other republics, especially in Honduras and Nicaragua.

The existing sources of cinchona in Guatemala, as well as in other sections of Latin America, were insufficient to supply the urgent requirements for quinine at the present time. Therefore the American government and private American drug interests have in the last few years initiated experimental work aimed to achieve the development of quinine sources in Latin American countries where conditions are favorable.

These efforts were most concerned with the plantation production of the higher yielding types of cinchona (Ledger), such as those which are found especially in Guatemala. Thus Guatemala has been the scene of the greatest activity, although experiments are also under way in Costa Rica, Mexico and several South American nations.

Recently, Guatemalan production of cinchona bark, from which quinine is obtained, has received great impetus. Some of the most fruitful results in the development of plantation cinchona in the Americas have been accomplished in this Republic.

At least six plantations, all of them extensive, are engaged in this program. The most famous of these is "El Porvenir," which, significantly enough, means "the future." It has been in existence for more than half a century and is the largest plantation dedicated to cinchona production in the Western Hemisphere. "El Porvenir" possesses more harvestable cinchona trees than all other Guatemalan plantations combined, containing approximately 1,000 acres of cinchona.

"El Porvenir" is owned by the government of Guatemala and operated under a concession by the United States Foreign Economic Administration. Specialists from this agency are assisting Guatemala and other Central and South American Republic in their cinchona programs.

Under this arrangement the plantation will be extended and completely modernized. The Guatemalan government agreed to limit exports of this quinine-bearing cinchona bark to the United States alone, a valuable contribution to the fight for liberty. The property is not far (about six miles) from the Pan-American Highway, so that the cnichona bark may be trucked to the Mexican border, and from there moved by railway to the United States.

Private planters have been responsible for the considerable progress made at other plantations. Five of these—Finca Helvetia, Finca Panama, Finca Moca, Finca El Zapote and Finca El Naranjo—are growing augmented quantities of cinchona. Some plantations began experiments with this bark in the 1930s, years before the outbreak of the present global conflict. Added encouragement may be found in reports maintaining that these plantations have more trees potentially than even "El Porvenir."

Anhyd. Hydrofluoric Unloading Manual Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Manual sheet H-2, describing recommended methods for handling and discharging steel pressure cylinders containing anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, has been issued by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. This is the third Manufacturing Chemists' Association manual to deal with hydrofluoric acid, the other two covering methods of unloading high pressure tankcars containing anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, manual TC-5, and methods for handling and discharging aqueous hydrofluoric acid from containers, manual H-1.

The new manual includes a description of the anhydrous acid, general precautions, first aid treatment, cylinder types, cylinder handling precautions, consumers' equipment, directions for emptying cylinders, operating cylinder valves, and introduction of the acid into process both as a liquid and as a gas. Illustrations include a vapor pressure diagram and an equipment hookup for storing and withdrawing acid received in cylinders. Copies of the manual may be obtained from the M.C.A., 608 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C., at 10c each, postpaid.

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Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer Factories Maintain Output at High Level—More Tankage at Western Packing Points

Fertilizer factories have continued to run at near capacity levels and the movement of mixed goods to farms has shown further expansion. This condition was accomplished regardless of a difficult manpower situation, the shortage being rather acute in the packaging departments. In actual transportation, there appeared to be some betterment, compared with a few weeks ago, and rail shipments during January were maintained close to schedule.

Easement in the supply situation for cottonseed meal met with favor, although it was admitted there was not a great deal of time left to distribute some 14,000 tons for tobacco cultivation in New England, as the planting season begins in April and May. There was no relief accorded to the other varieties of meal, and the shortage of stocks for fertilizer use was apparent in various parts of the country. The increased slaughter at Western packing plants brought more blood and tankage into the market, but the domestic ceilings remained at a level sufficiently high to restrain heavy buying for fertilizer purposes.

Heavy shipments of phosphate rock were maintained throughout the past month. Producers have exerted every facility to move an enormous amount of tonnage to acidulators. This was accomplished regardless of the fact that the ranks of manpower were further depleted by the exit of workers to the fruit-picking areas in Florida.

Ammonia Nitrate. — Buying inertest continued about lukewarm toward this material. Shipments from ordnance plants went forward although the call was somewhat irregular. February shipments of ordnance material were offered at $50 a ton, f.o.b. nearest plant.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Material moved about as rapidly as production would permit. Mixers called for full allotments in order to meet requirements for Spring use. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended Jan. 22, indicate a production of 40,244,720 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—Odd lots occasionally reached the market but there was not enough material around to really ease the buying situation. Until crushers start operating on a more liberal basis, the supply position is expected to remain relatively tight.

Cottonseed Meal.—Recent releases of 650 tons of imported material with indications that some 14,000 tons will be made available to tobacco growers in New England have offered some relief. It was explained that stocks are at a low level compared with the active demand for feed and other essential requirements. In view of this condition the amount made available for fertilizer use is limited. All users for fertilizer requirements will be treated alike and the percentage cut that has been made will be applied to all.

Soda Nitrate. — Allotted shipments accounted for the movement of this material. Agricultural interest seemed to be gaining. Recent releases for top dressing in California appeared to arrive a little late for Winter application. American material as well as the A-N-L was offered for February shipment at unchanged prices.

Tankage.—Heavy slaughter at Western packing plants has increased the production of domestic material. In fact the labor shortage is reported to have caused congestion at some points. The ceiling figure, however, has curtailed the use for fertilizer and practically all material continued to be routed through feeding channels.

Urea.—Producers reported an active demand for the fertilizer compound and also for the ammonia liquor. Shipments were made as rapidly as labor conditions would permit. Prices remained firm but unchanged.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Heavy demand for shipments has not relaxed and although manpower shortage has caused difficulties, the tonnage moved from mines has met seasonal expectations. Transportation facilities have been better and showed improvement over a month ago. The exodus of mine workers to the citrus groves was reported fully as great as in 1943. Rumors were current of a prospective additional increase in wages for those affiliated with the industry but no set date was named. The tone of the general market remained firm with ceiling prices respected in most instances.

Superphosphate. — Production was reported heavy with less complaint heard regarding the supply of sulphuric acid. Sustained deliveries was made to mixers throughout the month. Lend-lease shipments kept the supply of triple at a relatively low level.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Potashes

Production remained heavily under contract and the market's movement was guided by existing schedules. There was no relaxation in demand and more materiel could have been used by mixers if available. There has been an absence of resale stock and no importations from Russia have been reported. Absence of these supplies have left the market in a relatively tight position.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur maintained a favorable supply situation. Manpower shortage and transportation facilities involve circumstances that could exert disturbing influences although no unusual delays in shipment have been experienced to date. The supply of imported pyrites is governed chiefly by shipping facilities and these have not been of a character of late to ease the buying situation.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Jan. 28.—Fertilizer manufacturers are displeased that the distribution of ammonia nitrate produced by ordnance plants in this country has been turned over to a former cooperative group which has been manufacturing fertilizers in competition with individual producers. They preferred that established brokers handle the material. Canadian ammonium nitrate continues to be handled by a local concern. The contract between this firm and Canadian producers continues with delivered prices the same as sulphate of ammonia.

Baltimore, Jan. 28. — Crude fertilizer materials remained under pressure of limited stocks which amounted to a real scarcity. The imposition of ceilings also tended to restrict business, and trading at the close was stagnant. The fishing season is over with supplies taken for feeding purposes. No more activity is anticipated until sometime in June. Potential buyers would pay $1.21 per unit for scrap if such were obtainable.

Chicago, Jan. 28. — Orders remained moderately active for fertilizer materials. The market as a whole was under the influence of a plentiful supply of livestock. Buyers of fertilizers were reported to be taking generally about routine amounts and were not anxious to overbuy, but even regular business was accounting for substantial totals in the aggregate.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dried rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $65 to $70 per ton.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Easier Price Trend in Spanish Oils—Heavy Demand for Many Compounds, Substitutes and Imitations

Conditions in the market for essential oils changed very little last week. The supply situation remained tight with the possible exception of some Spanish oils, arrivals of which have tended to ease the market moderately. Considerable rosemary has reached domestic ports, but the arrivals of spike lavender, sage, and pennyroyal were said, by some, to be insufficient in volume when compared with interest displayed. However, prices on pennyroyal, rosemary and sage were lower by the close of the week. On the side of higher values were olibanum, California orange, imported petitgrain, pimento leaf oil, and natural sassafras.

Practically all quarters were extremely busy selling substitutes, imitations, replacements, and the like. Though the description of such products differed as to seller, all had the common quality of being produced to take the place of natural products almost or totally unobtainable. There was also a keen demand for compounds, a word of broad meaning and intepretation according to how it was individually used or understood. This is a kind of business that was pioneered early in the war by some who visualized what was to happen to natural products. It is business that has spread all through the market and has achieved a volume which has increased steadily.

Those active in production of various sorts were also disposed to view the manpower question as almost equal in importance to that of raw materials. Again, this is a situation that has been present for a long time and which has been of increasing importance of late. It affects the production of most everything now being sold to supply current scarcities of those products that it replaces.

Price Changes

Advanced

Olibanum, 50c. per lb.
Orange, Calif., 5c. per lb.
Petitgrain, imported, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, leaf oil, 50c. per lb.
Sassafras, natural, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Pennyroyal, dom., 30c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compares as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.3	259.2	255.6	246.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose.—Badly needed goods have yet to arrive, a fact that keeps the usual sources of supply virtually without deliverable stocks.

Cedarwood.—This item is about the only domestic oil not presenting a replacement cost problem to dealers. It is available in fair quantities and at prices which permit resale by dealers at a profit.

Grapefruit.—Lend-lease shipside deliveries were 3,997 pounds in November.

Lavender. — Arrivals of Spanish spike lavender has restocked the market very well and favorable values prevail among dealers. Practically no flower oil of even reasonably high ester content exists.

Lemon. — The supply situation held about level during the past week and deliveries appear to be more prompt. The War Food Administration deliveries at shipside for lend-lease totaled 8,755 pounds in November.

Olibanum.—Very little held in any quarter. The market was higher at $5 per pound without confirmatory sales being reported.

Orange.—California oil was slightly higher at $1.10 to $1.50 per pound. Little Brazilian oil exists and licenses for imports were not forthcoming, according to report. Florida oil was steady. War Food Administration deliveries at shipside for lend-lease were 1,231,527 pounds in November.

Palmarosa.—The majority of sellers quoted $5.50 per pound but one quarter named $3.75. Replacement was said to cost $7 per pound.

Peppermint.—Remains in statu quo. Some dealers complain of unfavorable profit margins on basis of current costs in country. All report it to be almost unobtainable in the country where many Johnny-come-lately dealers offer almost impossible competition to local dealers with a long and historical record of business life and financial investment. Result? Most of the local dealers are out of the peppermint oil business today.

Petitgrain. — Paraguay oil slightly higher at $1.45 to $1.65 per pound according to seller and the replacement situation tends to stiffen the market.

Pimento.—But two quarters offered the normal quality berry oil and they asked $8 per pound. Lead oil was also in very low supply and poor distribution with prices higher at $5.25 per pound.

Rosemary.—Because of recent arrivals, the market has softened further and prices have been shaded to $1.85 to $2 per pound according to seller.

Sage.—Stocks have gained of late through arrivals of Spanish oil. Prices show a lower position at $3.75 to $5.50 per pound according to dealer.

Sandalwood. — The N.F. grade was higher at $6.75 per pound in the few quarters offering. Mysore oil was about $7. Some who previously distilled sandalwood billets in this country were not quoting at all.

Sassafras.—Natural oil was slightly higher at $1.90 to $2 per pound. The country asking prices usually exceeds the inside position. Hence, numerous dealers cannot replace and are out of the sales market for the time being. WFA shipside deliveries for lend-lease were 1,000 pounds in November.

Savory.—Virtually extinct on spot but still quoted in a single quarter at $8 per pound.

Thyme.—Variously quoted, according to quality of oil. N. F. red oil stood $9.50 to $3.50 per pound while the white ranged $2.80 to $4. Technical oil ranged 58c. to 80c. for red and 58c. to 95c. for white.

Wormseed. — Replacement costs precludes restocking by most dealers. The spot is a purely nominal market.

Wormwood.—In low supply. Producers' price views clash with local dealer ceilings in practically all cases. The majority of buying, however, is usually done direct between the largest consumers and the producers.

Aromatic Chemicals

The high volume of demand for substitutes, imitations, replacements, and like products has led to an enormous consumption of the byproducts of distillation and the production of materials of an aromatic character. This group of products, in turn, is in high demand for the production of compounds made to meet needs no longer being supplied by natural products. Numerous aromatic chemicals appear as raw materials in this production picture and far more of them could be utilized were the production sufficient to meet total demand. Production of aromatic chemicals, however, is usually directly proportionate to the availability of raw material and the volume of demand. Raw material allocation has not increased, generally speaking, and hence production remains at stabilized limits that cannot now be exceeded. The manpower problem is growing in importance among the

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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manufacturers of substitutes, imitations, replacements, and their adjacent compounded products. One quarter last week was particularly emphatic regarding its manpower problem, needing many more workers but finding it impossible to get them. Of course, the question of essentiality of such occupations appears in the picture. Also does the returns to labor engaged in occupations directly essential to a successful attainment of the win-the-war program of the nation.

T.G.A. Discusses Cosmetic Research

—Continued from page 3

among the best solvents. Examples of the various types are given.

All of the solvents tested were found to have good staining power and the ability to produce a stain free from any blue undertone, however the solvents

H. D. Goulden

studied were rejected because of toxicity, incompatibility with the lipstick mass, volatility, bad flavor or effect on the metal case. Propylene glycol proved to be the most promising in that it had all the desired properties with the exception that in the formulation tried there was a slight tendency of the lipstick to sweat.

An abstract of a paper on "A Control Dithizone Method for Lead Analysis," by Frank H. Buckwalter, research chemist for the Bristol-Myers Company, follows:—

The official dithizone method as given in "Official and Tentative Method of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists" is somewhat lengthy and time consuming. There has been a need for a method that would give results of reasonable accuracy and yet be simple enough to permit one chemist to make a large number of analyses per day. Such a method has been developed and is described in detail. The method, which is strictly a control method, gives results which are accurate to 10 percent to 20 percent. If absolute accuracy is required and not merely the order of magnitude this method should not be used. The application of the method to such products as lather and brushless shave creams, toothpastes, hair tonics, deodorants and cold creams is discussed.

The method was developed in connection with research on the packaging of various materials in lead and alloy tubes. The author discusses some of various materials as internal coatings.

Fat and Oil Mixtures

An abstract of a paper on "A Melting Point Method for Molded Wax, Fat and Oil Mixtures," by N. T. Gorchoff, chief chemist for the Chap Stick Company, follows:—

Standard melting point procedures are generally reliable for single wax materials, but for mixtures they give discordant results. There is a need for a rapid method of determining melting points which permits a number of samples to be run at the same time, gives a sharp end-point and eliminates the whims of the observer's judgment. Such a method has been developed and is described in detail. The average deviation has been 0.5°C.

Flavoring Materials

An abstract of a paper on an "Estimation of the Flavoring Materials in Dentifrices," by Harvey A. Seil, of Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc., follows:—

The common flavoring agents used in dentifrices are peppermint, spearmint, methyl salicylate, cassia, cloves and anise. Thyme, eucalyptus, and camphor are used less frequently. The amount of flavoring used varies from 0.75 percent to 4.0 percent depending on the oils used.

The procedure for separating the volatile oils from the dentifrices is given. Methods for the determination of methyl salicylate and phenols, carvone aldehydes, menthol and alcohols, anise and camphor, and cineol are given.

Lead in Chrome Oxide

An abstract of a paper on "Determination of Lead in Chromium Oxide," by W. C. Bainbridge, technical director for H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc., follows:—

In the determination of lead in chromic oxide greens one is faced with the insolubility of these substances. They are not dissolved by the usual nitric and sulfuric acid treatment.

This difficulty has been overcome by oxidizing the chromic oxides to the water soluble chromic acid by means of perchloric acid. The resulting solution may be analyzed for lead by the dithizone method.

Other Speakers

Other speakers and their subjects included:—Walter Mueller, of Van Dyk & Co., "Evaluation of Sunscreens"; B. E. Cash, of Celanese Corporation of America, "Plastics for the Cosmetic Industry"; Maurice L. Tainter, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, "The Abrasiveness of Dentifrices"; Dan Dahle, of the Food and Drug Administration, "Cosmetic Analysis," Louis Schwartz, of the U. S. Public Health Service, "Cosmetics and Dermatitis."

Peppermint Oil Quota Rule Issued

—Continued from page 4

prescribed by him, but the order administrator may, if he deems such to be necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense, increase any quota previously prescribed, if the quota as thus increased does not exceed 100 pounds per calendar quarter.

(2) The order administrator may prescribe use quotas, in accordance with the provisions of part 1440.1 (b) (2) of the order, if each such quota is approved by the War Production Board:—Provided, that the aggregate amount of oil of peppermint thus allocated by the order administrator, in accordance with part 1440.1 (b) (2) of the order, shall not exceed 200,000 pounds per year.

(3) The order administrator may, in accordance with the provisions of part 1440.1 (k) of the order, refuse to approve any petition for relief from hardship, but such order administrator may approve any such petition only in the event it is approved for not more than 50 pounds of oil of peppermint per calendar quarter.

(c) Retention of authority by the Director. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abrogate any powers or authority vested in the director by the order.

Hilbrant Toilet Goods Sales Head for Colgate-Palmolive

Robert E. Hilbrant has been appointed sales manager of the toilet goods division of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, according to Manning O'Connor, vice-president in charge of the toilet goods division. Mr. Hilbrant has been with the company since 1924.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Shortages Among Petroleum Derivatives, Due to Requisitioning of Tankcars, Intensified in Solvents and Gases

With the production and movement of the petroleum products most urgently needed in the prosecution of the war now stepped up to the n-th power and rightly taking precedence over even the most essential of non-military requirements, there is a constantly growing deterioration of transportation facilities for the conveyance of both crude oil and petroleum derivatives earmarked for civilian use, resulting in increasing shortages of petroleum benzol and toluol, solvents and diluents of benzol and toluol types, liquefied gases and such petroleum waxes as microcrystallines and paraffins, as well as of fuel oil, gasoline and lubricating oils.

In particular, the scarcity of tankcars available for the carrying of all these petroleum derivatives intended for any other than military uses is reaching appalling proportions, as these cars have been diverted from their regular runs and requisitioned for emergency services of the government, especially in moving the components of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber from refineries to plants where these products so hugely required in the war program are being made and thence to the areas where they are being put into immediate use in the war effort.

In consideration for the plight of small private consumers of butane and propane for cooking, heating and other purposes, who have been deprived of their customary Midwinter quotas of these liquefied gases by the government's commandeering of the high-pressure-resistance tankcars in which these light hydrocarbons in vapor form are customarily moved, the Petroleum Administrator for War has promised to remedy this nation-wide difficulty in obtaining these gases as soon as the specially constructed tankcars used to haul them can be returned to this type of service. And the Office of Defense Transportation has announced that it is taking steps to speed up the movement of all petroleum products to the East coast.

Meanwhile, however, the inadequancy of the flow of crude petroleum to independent refiners in the Middle West as well as in the East and the shortage in civilian supplies of virtually all the principal petroleum derivatives, due to lack of sufficient tankcars for conveying them into other than war production channels, is becoming increasingly worse.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Pennsylvania, ¼c. per gal.
Kerosene, 45 waterwhite, Pennsylvania, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A hugely increasing demand is currently noted for all the allocated grades of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas which continue to be made from an entirely xylene base. All likelihood of a switchback to a base mixture containing toluol fractions now seems to be eliminated from the processing picture because of the steadily growing need of both toluol as well as benzol on a huge scale in the carrying out of the government's constantly expanding program for amplifying still further the production of 100-octane gasoline. Shipments of the all-xylene base are now going forward steadily, following a holdup of several weeks, due to a temporary lack of tankcars, which has now been partly rectified.

Requests for the aromatic solvents with distillation points above 330 degrees from consumers unable to obtain WPB authorizations are also reaching considerable proportions and there is likewise a fairly keen inquiry for the aliphatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A brisk movement of this dry-cleaning agent into military and civilian channels continues to be reported, unimpeded by the necessity for observing the requirements of PAW's distribution order 18.

Lacquer Diluent.—Some of the mounting calls for this diluting agent going unsatisfied because of a growing shortage of supplies of both benzol and toluol types for all except war production purposes, due to the government's heavily increasing need of both benzol and toluol in the building up and fortifying of the mountainous output of 100-octane gasoline. Tone exceedingly firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Manifesting an expanding movement. Market continuing strong.

Rubber Solvent.—With the further expansion of the synthetic rubber production program, there has been a nearly commensurate rush for this solvent on the part of the processors of that resilient product. Price structure firmly maintained.

Stoddard Solvent.—Movement of this solvent into military channels continues large, but there is also an unabatedly keen demand from civilian users. Tone holding firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Still being taken in sizable quantities by the paint industry, with the bulk of current offerings being snapped up by those engaged in war production work. Market steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Consuming industries' takings of petroleum solvents and diluents in general are holding up, in spite of a little irregularity here and there, incident to changes in the war program and developments in non-military lines. Rubber solvent is a standout for persistently expanded demand, incident to the expansion in that line.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—An alarming shortage of high-pressure-resistance tankcars, in which the liquefied petroleum gases are customarily moved from refineries and natural gasoline plants, has latterly been adding to the difficulties experienced by non-military consumers in obtaining, for cooking, heating and other purposes even moderate-sized quantities of this light hydrocarbon product. Relief from this latest hindrance to steady shipping of liquefied petroleum gases is promised, however, by the Petroleum Administrator for War "as soon as the specially constructed tankcars used to haul these gases can be returned to this type of service."

Heptane.—Movement continues to grow. Tone steady.

Hexane.—Buying interest mounting slowly but surely. Prices firmly held.

Octanes.—Still in increasing demand. Market strong.

Pentanes.—Buying steadily amplified. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—Recent diversion of many of the specially constructed tankcars has intensified the shortage of this light hydrocarbon available for heating and cooking in homes not connected up with house-gas mains. An easing of the tension in the availability of these high-pressure tankcars for other than government uses has been promised by PAW, but when this will be forthcoming has not yet been definitely determined.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Vigorous call continues to be encountered for most grades of the liquefied gases in this region. Supply is being absorbed actively, and the general tone of the market is holding firm and healthy.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Steady absorption of current offerings continues to be noted without any price revisions.

Paraffin.—Despite growing ease in the crude scale supply situation, there is still an acute shortage in virtually all refined grades, chiefly because of the inability of refiners to build up their lines, due to a lack of skilled labor and plant facilities. The demand continues keen but largely unsatisfied with prices firmly held throughout the list.

Production of petroleum waxes in 1943 is now reported to have attained a record volume of 380,000 tons, turned out by fifty refineries. So great is the absorption of these waxes by the armed forces, however, that there is such a critical scarcity of micro-crystalline waxes that the production of these waxes for the current year, of approximately 60,000 tons, is being allocated. But, although crude scale and refined paraffins are likewise in very short supply, these forms of petroleum waxes are so far free from allocation.

Petrolatums.—A steady movement into consuming channels is still being reported for U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades. Market holding firm. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering from idle or excess stocks 12,891 pounds of black paraffin petroleum jelly.

White Mineral Oils.—Continue in fair request with prices well maintained for both U.S.P. and technical grades. Tone steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Orders for materials in the petroleum waxes categories are fully up to expectations, and business in general is fairly active in this area. The general tone of the market is one of considerable firmness. Offerings are limited.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—To encourage further drilling operations in hitherto unproven oilfields and amplifications of secondary recovery at old wells, the Petroleum Administrator for War has announced a relaxation of restrictions on the use of critical materials needed for drilling in the so-called "Cincinnati Arch-Nashville Dome" area, embracing certain counties in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. PAW's ruling on this subject is contained in supplementary order 10 to petroleum administrative order 11.

Fuel Oil.—OPA has given authority to truckers making deliveries to consumers of fuel and heating oils in a rationed area, for the account of the sellers, to collect from these sellers a maximum extra charge of three-tenths of a cent per gallon for the added expenses incident to rationing.

Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have advanced their prices for Nos. 1 and 3, and also for 36-40 gravity oils an eighth cent per gallon, making their revised quotations 6¾c., 6⅝c. and 6½c., 6¾c., respectively.

Gasoline.—The critical scarcity of available tankcars is threatening to result in an acute shortage of gasoline on the Pacific coast and a further tightening of gasoline restrictions on the East Coast. Nevertheless, local rationing boards are being given discretionary authority by OPA to issue, subject to quota restrictions, limited "personal necessity" gasoline rations in situations not provided for in the regulations, where lack of gasoline would cause undue hardship. Small monthly quotas will be given to the local boards to handle such exceptional cases.

Kerosene.—The shortage of kerosene, previously reported on the Atlantic seaboard, is still bearing heavily upon home users in remote rural areas, devoid of gas and electric power services.

Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices for 46 waterwhite by a half cent per gallon to a revised range of 7¾c. to 8c.

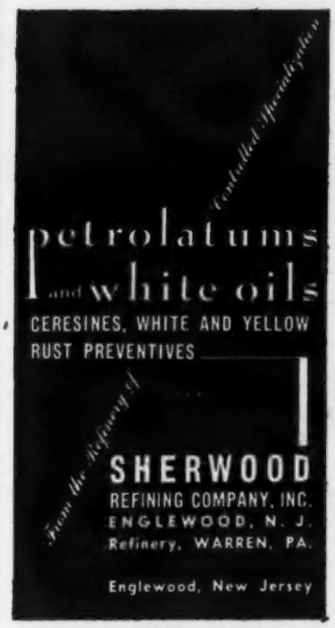
Richardson Heads Chesebrough

Arthur B. Richardson has been elected president of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, petrolatum, this city. He succeeds to a vacancy caused by the death of Robert S. Gill. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, C. Y. Emery, and secretary, B. L. Emery. Mr. Richardson has been with the company for thirty years.

Petroleum Data Available

A four-year study of the behavior of petroleum in its original reservoirs far below the surface of the earth has just been completed by engineers of Standard Oil Company (N. J.), and those of its affiliate, the Humble Oil & Refining Company, and the results made available to the entire oil industry.

Alliance Oil Corporation, this city, plans change of capital from 1,250 shares preferred stock at $100 each, and 200 shares no par value to 1,467 shares with no par value.



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For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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1—HARDINGE MILL; 8'x22"

1—KANE 10 HP BOILER

8—BUFFALO, STURTEVANT, ROOTS, CONNERSVILLE BLOWERS

1—SPERRY, 42", FILTER PRESS with 57 PLATES

1—SHRIVER, 24", JACKETED, FILTER PRESS; 30 CHAMBERS

8—1000 GAL., VERTICAL, COPPER TANKS; 4' dia. x 9½"

1—SWEETLAND, NO. 9, FILTER, 24 leaves and 1 No. 5, 30 leaves

6—1000 GAL. VERTICAL, JKTD. & AGTD. STEEL, PROCESSING KETTLES; 54"x9'

1—MIKRO PULVERIZER, No. 4; 24" with 75 HP motor

12—ROSS & WATERVILLE IRON MILLS; 7" to 18" RUNNERS

2—DOPP, HEAVY DUTY, 150 GAL., JKTD. & AGTD. KETTLES

1—BUFFALO, 300 GAL., C. I., JKTD. & AGTD. KETTLE

1—1500 GAL. C. I., JKTD. & AGTD. KETTLE

1—VULCAN, CAST STEEL, HIGH PRESSURE AUTOCLAVE; 44"x48" JKTD. & AGTD.

1—VALLEY, C. I., JKTD. & AGTD. AUTOCLAVE, 24"x24".

1—BUFFALO BRONZE ATMOSPHERIC CRYSTALLIZER; 56"x 36", JKTD. & AGTD.

2—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGES; CLARIFIER TYPE

1—BARTLETT-SNOW HORIZONTAL DIGESTER; 6' dia. x 18' long

2—STEEL JKTD. & AGTD. VACUUM PANS OR KETTLES; 5' dia. x 5' 5" deep

1—OPEN TOP GLASS LINED TANK; 4'7"x7'9", dished

1—GLASS LINED, JKTD., VACUUM STILL; 3000 GAL. CAPACITY

1—STEEL JKTD. BRICK LINED ACID STILL; 5' dia. x 10' 3" deep

9—IRON CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS; B. D., also 1" to 12" OUTLET

1—AMERICAN MACHINE & TOOL CO., 30" CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTOR

2—BUFFALO, 6' dia. GRAINING PANS or OPEN CRYSTALLIZERS

1—HYDRAULIC PRESS; 24" RAM, 32"x32" PLATEN

1—WORTHINGTON STEAM HYDRAULIC PUMP 5"x¾"x7"

2—ROTARY ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 4'x12'

1—GRUENDLER HAMMERMILL; No. 4A

1—SCHUTZ O'NEILL, 20" LIMITED PULVERIZER, complete

1—EXCEL, 12" SINGLE RUNNER ATTRITION MILL; 3 HP MOTOR

1—THROPP PEBBLE MILL; SILEX LINED, 7'x6'

1—STEEL BALL MILL; 44"x92", GIRTH GEAR DRIVEN

8—SHEET STEEL ROTARY KILNS; 7' 6" dia. TAPERED TO 5'x60'

1—DEVINE, ROTARY, VACUUM DRYER; 5'x30'

2—LOUISVILLE TUBULAR HEAT DRYERS; 6'x35'

1—ABBE "MASTEDON" No. 9, JKTD. MIXER; 194 GAL.

2—0 GAL., STEAM JKTD., W & P MIXERS

1—DEVINE, 6'4"x15', HORIZONTAL VACUUM DRYER; complete with accessories

BUY WAR BONDS NOW!

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

EXPORT to Chile: Established firm in Valparaiso de Chile seeks agencies of U. S. producers of chemicals used in the manufacture of cosmetics, in tanneries, dye-houses and in the textile industry. BOX 833, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE: Thirteen No. 9 "Ross" flat stone mills; three No. 9 "Ross" tandem flat stone mills. Good condition. Write for full specifications. Cheap for quick sale. Globe Trading Company, 920 W. Lafayette boulevard, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE: Vulcan rotary kiln dryer 4 ft. x 40 ft. Feed hopper and screw feed. Can be used for direct or indirect heating. Complete with drive and oil burner. Located near New York City. BOX 835, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 791, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

NAILING MACHINES wanted: We want used Morgan or Doig nailing machines at once. State make, size, best cash price. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Facilities Offered

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER, New York area, with facilities consisting of mixers, jacketted kettles, ceramic tank and mixing equipment, filters, etc., would be interested in accepting sub-contracts or prime contracts with firms that need extra capacity. BOX 837, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 61

THIS IS THE CRITICAL YEAR

Speed up Production with "CONSOLIDATED" Machinery

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.

2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' Jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined. Other sizes.

6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40

5—DRY POWDER MIXERS 4800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes

2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.

7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 000D.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1—No. 10 jacketed, 30 gal.

1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.

3—2" Wilfley SAND PUMPS.

10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal; 1—150 gal.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.

3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.

1—Buffalo Vol. 32" x 72" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d. complete.

6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 5 -45 gal.

1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL

29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck other sizes

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.

1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal

1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.

1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.

1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.

1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.

1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.

1—No. 432 ROTEX SIFTER 40" x 84", m. d.

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Food Products Plant

1—BUFFALO single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 48" diameter x 40" face.

1—J.P. DEVINE 40" x 60" single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.

1—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGE with block tin bowl, motor driven with AC motor, complete.

1—16" ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.

1—12" x12" DEVINE VACUUM PUMP, with 15 HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor.

1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER.

1—Union Steam Pump Company, No. 100 VISCOLIZER, chain motor driven to 5 HP, AC motor, including bronze head, recently installed.

1—BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP, with 1½ HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor, new.

1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP 8" x 8" x 12"

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation. Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.

4—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

2—500 gallons AUTOCLAVES, hammer welded steel, jack. agit.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

3—325 gal. Copper Jack. agit. covered KETTLES or STILLS.

5—600 gal. steel STILLS with copper coils.

8—Jack. steel KETTLES 100 to 2000 gals.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.

1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.

2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS

1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE

1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 4' 6" x 24" with classifier, 5' x 22", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.

1—No. 0 Simpson 3' dia. INTENSIVE MIXER.

5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.

2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS

1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.

2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.

2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

2—W. x P. MIXERS, size 21-x-BB, 625 gals., jack.

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40, water cool.

4—PEBBLE MILLS, 30 gal., porcelain lined.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS

4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
1—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
1—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES

1—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal.
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

MIXING TANKS

1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS

1—Open 18' x 4' x 6' high, 5000 gals.
1—Open 10' x 7'6" x 5' high, 3700 gals.
1—8' x 8' x 5' high, 2400 gals.

WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT
Boston Harbor, Mass.

Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

Send for Complete Listings.

WANTED Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants

You can help war Production by sending us your list.

HARD TO GET

4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

SPECIAL

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 60

Factories Offered

BUILDINGS: One and two story on plot 75 x 100, high pressure boiler, six underground tanks, office, enclosed yard. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building, New York City, COrtlandt 7-9377.

TANKS

23—Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks
9 Cyprus 3,900 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82' Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIALS

1—Bantam Micro Pulverizer.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 10'x26', ¾" shell, welded construction.
2—J. H. Day 400-lb. Powder Mixers.
2—Solvent Recovery Stills with steel columns and condensers, 330 and 500 gal.
10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
3—Howe Barrel & Bag Packers.
2—Water cooled Roller Mills, 9"x24".
1—Ross 12"x30" Three Roll Water Cooled, Motor Driven, Roller Mill, with Brazington guides.
1—Robinson 30" Motor Driven Attrition Mill, 2—40 HP motors.
1—Shriver 30"x30" C. I. Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump.
3—Kilby 32"x32" Plate and Frame Presses, 45 chambers, 1" cake.
3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 8'x8', 5'x8', 8'x3½', Wood and Steel.
10—Heat Exchangers, 175 to 2000 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, motor driven.
1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.
1—Devine 4'3"x19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buffalo 5'x6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 24"x20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Atm. Dryer.
2—Buflovak 6' dia. Crystallizers.
1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
3—5, 10 and 15 gal. Day Cincinnatus Double Arm Mixers.
5—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gal.
2—Scott Closed, Steel Jacketed Kettles or Cookers, 1200 gal.
18—Tolhurst 20", 32", 40", 48" Centrifugals, copper, steel baskets.
3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.
2—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.
2—Buflovak, Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.
1—Copper Tank, 6'x6', 1250 gal.
2—Lead Lined Tanks, 1700 gal.
10—Bucket Elevators, 30' to 75' centers.
9—Belt Conveyors, 20' to 50' centers.

Over 1000 other items in stock. Send us your inquiries for prompt attention. We specialize in disposing of your surplus equipment. Send Lists.

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183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Materials Offered

FOR SALE: 700 lbs. baberry root bark, 400 lbs. horsechestnut bark, 500 lbs. henna leaves, 200 lbs. white poplar bark, 300 lbs. white oak bark, 225 lbs. spearmint, 150 lbs. spruce boughs; prime condition; cheap. Globe Trading Company, 920 W. Lafayette boulevard, Detroit 26, Michigan.

OFFERED: 800 lbs. water dispersible syan green No. 15-9015; 3,000 lbs. water dispersible phtalocyanine blue. United Color and DuPont, for sale. BOX 838, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Buffalo 24"x20" Vacuum Drum Dryer
Patterson Closed Steel Jacketed and Agitated 500 Gallon Kettle
Bethlehem "Frederking" Kettle, Cast Iron, closed, 1860 gals.
Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal Extractors, Copper baskets, Bottom Discharges
Two New 10 ft. Portable Conveyors, 12" Belts (can be extended)
Six New Portable Agitators, ¼-¾ HP.
Stainless Steel Kettles and Tanks

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

1—Raymond No. 18 Imp. Mill, complete with Cyclone Dust Collector, connecting Piping and Mechanical Separator.

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
5—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Homogenizers 5 H. P. and 10 H. P.
1—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—Dry Mixer, 1200 lbs.
1—Howe Iron King Filler and Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8" 12", 27" & 30".
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 790, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 792, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SUPERINTENDENT for contact acid plant and acidulating plant located in Northern New England. Give full details as to qualifications, age, salary expected, etc. All correspondence strictly confidential. BOX 823, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED: Man with chemical training to sell our products to the textile, leather, and allied industries. To locate in Philadelphia and travel in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. Should be able to demonstrate and assist in the solving of dyeing, finishing, and kindred problems. Apply only if qualified, stating age and draft status. Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

OPPORTUNITY: Wanted experienced man in drug and pharmaceutical field. Export knowledge desirable. Write qualifications. Confidential. Progressive firm. Comply with war manpower commission ruling. BOX 839, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST or chemist assistant; by a company manufacturing industrial oils, textile oils and textile chemicals. Permanent post-war opening. In reply please give age, education, experience, draft status and salary expected. A personal interview will be arranged. P. O. Box 1345, Providence, R. I.

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

3—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
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ENGINEER (PRACTICAL) graduate preferred. Familiar with chemical, food, and process equipment. Knowledge of revamping and redesigning existing equipment to do special process operations. BOX 840, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST with engineering training and years of experience in every phase of plant operation desires responsible position. Experience chiefly with organic chemicals and dyes. Age 43. BOX 834, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, 2B, 24, available March 1, two years experience development work fertilizers and heavy chemicals, desires responsible position, not necessarily in the same fields. Interested in process and equipment design for pilot plants and production. BOX 841, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DEVINE

VACUUM PUMPS

HIGH EFFICIENCY
ROTARY VALVE TYPE
MOTOR DRIVEN
SIZE 12" x 12" x 12"
196 CU. FT.
DISPLACEMENT

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating, Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N. J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.
NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

STEEL SCREW CONVEYORS

6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

STEEL BINS

Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

STEEL BALLS
80 Ton Steel Balls, ¾" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office.
P.O.B. 188, Easton, Pa.

HEAT and POWER CO.
45 Bond Street
NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

Do you need Chemical Manufacturing Facilities? Temporarily available promptly for chemical specialty manufacturing purposes are 4,000 to 8,000 sq. ft., containing chemical compounding equipment and facilities, including technical supervision—part of a small modern plant advantageously located in the metropolitan area—especially suitable for Liquid and/or Dry Mixing; for preparing and compounding emulsions; for distillation; vacuum and other chemical reactions not requiring high temperature. Address BOX 836, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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BLOOD, DR—6,370 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
BONES—5,717 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
5,202 bgs
INDUSTRIAL—4,105 bgs, Hafleigh & Co
SHIN—501 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
BONE ASH, PWD—1,796 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
2,205 bgs, Philipp Bros
CASTOR BEANS—1,000 bgs, 150,000 lbs, First National Bank
13,000 bgs, 1,950,000 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
21,000 bgs, 3,150,000 lbs, Commodity Trust Co
5,000 bgs, 750,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
20,000 bgs, 3,000,000 lbs, Industrial Trust Co
CHEMICALS—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
CHILLIES—936 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa
COCOA BEANS—800 bgs, 160,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
14,400 bgs, 2,880,000 lbs, Standard Bank of South Africa
59,619 bgs, 11,923,800 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
5,900 bgs, 1,180,000 lbs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
16,000 bgs, 3,200,000 lbs, National City Bank
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
750 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
COPRA—451 bgs, Commodity Credit Co
CORK—23 bls, H S Dorf & Co
VIRGIN—92 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—768 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
COTTONSEED MEAL PROTEIN—13,000 bgs, 1,300,000 lbs, Anderson, Clayton & Co
DYES, ANILIN—6 dms, Ciba Co
GLUE, BONE—400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Thomas W Dunn
1,100 bgs, 121,000 lbs, Transatlantic By-Product Co
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Polish Trading Co
SHEET—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Polish Trading Co
GLUESTOCK—26 bls, H Remis
16 rolls, H Remis
GLYCERIN—298 dms
GUM, ARABIC—208 bgs, Barclay Bank
540 bgs, Henry Helde
500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co
150 bgs, D Abondi
500 bgs, Sobin Co
100 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
1,000 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
COPAL—160 bgs, 24,480 lbs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co
360 bgs, 55,080 lbs, W H Scheel
1,000 bgs, 153,000 lbs, American Cyanamid Chemical Corp
1,499 bgs, 209,347 lbs, O G Innis Corp
TEXTILE—50 cks
TRAGACANTH—335 pkgs, E Meer & Co
135 cs, M M Hakkah & Co
MAGNESITE, CALC—20 bgs, Schofield, Donald Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—60 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MENTHOL—4 cs, 948 lbs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co
16 cs, 3,792 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
4 cs, 948 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
MINERAL SUBSTANCE—377 dms, Africa Metal Corp
MYROBALANS, CRUSHED—1,800 pockets, The Tannin Corp
OIL, CITRONELLA—3 dms, Orbis Product Corp
3 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
LEMON—17 cs, 1,530 lbs, S Stern Stiner Co
LIME DIST—1 dm, Berlage & Co
NEATSFOOT—535 dms
PALM—1,253,963 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
882 tons
SASSAFRAS—10 dms, 5,330 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk
11 dms, 5,863 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
10 dms, 5,330 lbs, Felton Chemical Co
PAPAIN—13 cs, American Ferment Co
45 cs, Oceano Shipping Co
QUINCE SEED—29 bls, N Noonan
SENNA LEAVES—127 bls, S B Penick & Co
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—43 bls, S B Penick & Co
SULPHUR, PRECIP—57 cks
TANKAGE—3,007 bgs, 300,700 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
900 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
2,177 bgs, 217,700 lbs, Tupmann, Thurlow & Co
8,581 bgs, 858,100 lbs, Swift & Co
MEAT MEAL—2,168 bgs, Philipp Bros
TAPIOCA FLOUR—12,415 bgs
10,160 bgs, Commodity Credit Co
TEAWASTE—300 bgs, Citro Chemical Co
TONKA BEANS—20 bgs
WAX, BEES—345 bgs, Kaster Kennen

Phosphorus Shortage Laid to WPB

—Continued from page 3

ing at the time that it would take twelve months to get the plant into production, but the authority's request was denied, with approval of the War Department, because existing plant capacity was sufficient to meet requirements as they were then known. Mr. Lilienthal said:—

We believe a grave error has been made in the action that refused priorities for the construction of that plant; for had they been granted at the time, the plant would now be operating, on the basis of Florida rock, virtually inexhaustible in supply and there would be the new plant operating at or about Mobile. It now appears there is a shortage of phosphorus, and a serious one, and makeshifts are being considered to try to meet that situation.

The "makeshift" now being resorted to to step up production of the material, he added, is the building of additional furnaces at existing TVA plants. He estimated the War Department's demand for elemental phosphorus for chemical warfare uses in the fiscal year 1945 from the TVA at 28,280 tons, which compares with 13,100 tons in fiscal 1944 and 12,342 tons actually shipped in fiscal 1943.

Mr. Lilienthal estimated other fertilizer material shipments in the fiscal year 1945, compared with 1944, as follows:—

Concentrated superphosphate, 42,750 tons, against 47,750 tons; calcium metaphosphate, 14,000 tons, against 10,000 tons; dicalcium phosphate, 18,000 tons, against 13,300 tons; fused calcium phosphate, 33,000 tons, against 6,500 tons.

Mr. Lilienthal did not include a tonnage figure on fiscal 1945 distribution of the products of the ammonia and ammonium nitrate plants, but said that the material disposed of to commercial fertilizer distributors will amount to $5,390,000, the same as for fiscal 1944. None of the ammonium nitrate will be required by the War Department.

Ammonia Nitrate Basing Point Price System Set

—Continued from page 3

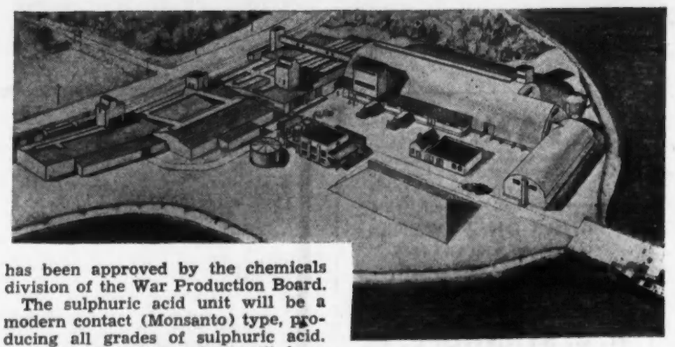
month, was $49 a ton, f.o.b. point of production, which resulted in extreme hardships being imposed upon the buyers far removed from the production plant from which they happened to get their supply.

In effect it is now proposed to go over to a basing point system of pricing which will permit all manufacturers and dealers within a given area being treated alike. Regardless of where the ammonium nitrate happened to be produced and shipped from, the price will be $50 a ton plus freight charges from the nearest plant.

The $50 price, it was explained by officials, is firm for February and no change is expected to be made for March shipments. They could make no commitment beyond March, however.

Northern Chemical Industries Formed To Produce Sulphuric Acid Superphosphate

Northern Chemical Industries, Inc., has been formed in Maine by the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, and its associates, for the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphate. Production is expected to begin about July 1, 1944. The project has been approved by the chemicals division of the War Production Board.



The sulphuric acid unit will be a modern contact (Monsanto) type, producing all grades of sulphuric acid. The superphosphate plant will have an annual capacity of 75,000 tons. The location adjoins that of the Sommers mixed fertilizer factory at Kidders Point, Searsport, Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, deep water facilities being also alongside. The land and the Maritime provinces, and is said to be the only complete contact acid, superphosphate and mixed fertilizer manufacturing unit in the Northern area.

Development of the new project is under the direction of William H. Gabeler, formerly connected with the Davison Chemical Company, and plant will serve Northern New Eng-

one of the vice-presidents of the Northern Chemical Industries, Inc. The other vice-presidents are R. E. Fraser, also a vice-president of the Summers Company, who will be resident manager, with headquarters at Bangor, Me. J. G. Moynihan will be assistant manager, and W. R. Bird, the general superintendent.

Other officers are:—President, J. E. Totman, who is also the head of the Summers Fertilizer Company; W. A. Fessler, secretary; N. K. Totman, treasurer, and F. P. Preti, clerk.

Scheuer in FEA Post

Sidney H. Scheuer has been appointed executive director of the Bureau of Supplies of the Foreign Economic Administration. He has been director of the Foreign Procurement and Development Branch in the Bureau of Supplies.

Damp Cottonseed Oil Loss Method Developed

A method for reducing the oil loss in damp cottonseed by treating the seed with ammonia gas previous to storage has been developed in the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. The treatment retards the formation of excessive and undesirable free fatty acids in the oil of stored seed, thus extending the storage period without excessive deterioration. Large amounts of free fatty acids increase refining losses.

The process of mixing ammonia with moist seed is simple and can be carried out with ordinary equipment generally available in the areas where cottonseed is stored. The chief cost, that of the chemicals, according to present estimates, is 75c. to $1 per ton of treated seed. Results of research showed that the free fatty acid content of oil from untreated moist seed stored for 180 days increased from 2 to 34 percent, but in treated seed stored for the same period, it rose to only 4.8 percent. Investigations have been successful in both laboratory and pilot-plant tests. Large-scale tests are being planned for the crushing season next Fall in cooperation with cottonseed oil mills to determine the applicability of the new treatment to commercial storage and processing conditions.

Excessive rainfall during the harvesting season causes damage to the cottonseed crop in some parts of the belt practically every year. If the commercial-scale tests now being planned check with tests already made, the way will be paved for the recovery of more oil as well as an extension of the crushing season.

Balto Paint Salesmen Elect

Samuel A. Saltsman, of the John T. Lewis & Brothers Company, has been reelected president of the Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Club. Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, G. G. Tucker, of the Rheem Manufacturing Company; second vice-president, William D. Gerber, of the Chesapeake Asphalt Products Company; treasurer, Theodore Forster, of Charles H. Carland, Inc.; secretary, Ralph Miller, of the C. S. Dell Company.

Shellac Standard Revision Prepared

A tentative draft of revised Federal Specification TT-S-271a for shellac and other lacs had been prepared and distributed by the technical committee on paint specifications of the National Bureau of Standards. In view of the urgent need of standards in the war program, it is requested that comment or recommendations on the revisions be submitted to the committee before February 15.

Among other provisions, the revised draft specifies:—

Types

Lac shall be of the following types and grades. (The type and grade shall be specified in the invitation for bids.):—Type I—Orange shellac; Grade A, fine lemon; Grade B, fine orange; Grade C, superfine; Grade D, T.N. Type II—Button lac. Type III—Garnet lac. Type IV—Bleached lac; Grade A, regular; Grade B, refined (wax-free).

Material

The shellac and other lacs covered by this specification shall be the customarily manufactured products derived entirely from stick-lac (the secretion of *Laccifer lacca* Kerr). The raw lacs, stick-lac and seedlac, are not admissible under this specification.

General Requirements

The shellac or lac as delivered shall be in flake or ground form.

Detail Requirements

The shellac or lac shall conform to the requirements for the respective types and grades given below:—

Type I	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D
Rosin	None	None	None	None
Matter insoluble in hot 95% alcohol (maximum percent)	1.25	1.25	2.00	3.00
Cold alcohol soluble (minimum per cent)	91.0	91.0	90.0	89.0
Moisture and volatile matter (maximum percent)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Matter soluble in water (maximum percent)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Wax (maximum percent)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Ash (maximum percent)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Orpiment as As_2S_3 (maximum percent)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.2
Color (when specified)	6-8	8-15	15-20	20-25

Types II, III, IV	Type II	Type III	Type IV Grade A	Type IV Grade B
Rosin	None	None	None	None
Matter insoluble in hot 95% alcohol (maximum percent)	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.2
Cold alcohol soluble (minimum percent)	92.7	93.7	88.0	94.0
Moisture and volatile matter (maximum percent)	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Matter soluble in water (maximum percent)	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3
Wax (maximum percent)	4.0	3.5	5.5	0.2
Ash (maximum percent)	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
Orpiment as As_2S_3 (maximum percent)	None	None	..	..
Color (when specified)	..	Garnet	..	..
Acidity, as sulphuric acid	..	..	None	None

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